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BRATT SYSTEM IMPOSSIBLE IN UNITED STATES

Swedish Government Official
to Aid American Wets
by Lecture Tour

PLAN IS DESCRIBED
AS COMPLICATED

Temperance Director Believes
That Prohibition Will Even-
tually Be Successful

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Dr. Ivan Bratt, originator and ex-director of the Stockholm scheme for the sale and control of wine and liquors, who refused an invitation of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to lecture on behalf of the cause of the American wets, explained in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative his reasons for refusing. "A man who has spent the best years of his life combating intemperance in his own country," he said, "hesitates to widen the sphere of his activity."

Dr. Bratt's colleague, John Bergvall, vice-director of the system, is now en route to the United States, taking Dr. Bratt's place, to explain the operation of the Swedish system, but according to Dr. Bratt, both he and Mr. Bergvall are "fully aware of the extreme difficulty, if not the impossibility of introducing and applying the Bratt plan to the United States," because conditions are different. "A modified form of disinterested management where the nerve of the usual economic activity of the drink trade has been cut off," he said, "has really been provided by the Gothenburg system before the way could be paved to apply the Bratt method even to Stockholm."

System Is Complicated
"The Swedish system of selling liquors," said Dr. Bratt, "is a fairly complicated one, involving the solution of equally complex social questions. I am not able to judge whether it could be introduced in America; all I can say is that no country ought to consider it unless conditions similar to those in Sweden prevail."

The Bratt system, he admitted, would utterly fail if the slightest administrative corruption or guarantee were lacking, "against politics coming into its administration and spoiling its social effects." The Swedish former said that he preferred not to express his views on the Eighteenth Amendment, which he characterized as "a desperate remedy against a dangerous evil which must be cautiously handled." No one who had not lived in the United States before

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Germany Declared Overwhelmingly Against Warfare

Dr. Gustav Stresemann Writes
on His Country's Foreign
Political Course

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—An overwhelming majority of the German people are against war, even a war of revenge, Dr. Gustav Stresemann has written in an interesting synopsis on Germany's foreign political course during the last 10 years, during the half of which time it has been under his influence. This essay serves as preface to a book dealing with Germany's reconstruction after the war and is of special importance in view of the coming political discussion.

When Germany lost its military power after its defeat, he writes, it was compelled to seek a new basis for its foreign policy. Force had to be substituted for peaceful means. Not only because the Reich lacked the means, but also because the continuation of the old methods of alliances and counter alliances, of open and secret armament, would mean the complete destruction of Europe, all the more in view of the interwoven structure of international economics, the rapid development of war machinery and the deep-rooted opposition in Europe.

The population's support for that new course had to be obtained. One of the Reich's foremost tasks was to make a gap in the ring around its throat. The door had to be opened. Dr. Stresemann writes, however, not a door leading into the fairyland of universal harmony, but to solemn conference halls, in which ways for peaceful, differing opinions and interests were to be sought. Step by step the Reich progressed, trying to avoid the support of groups or alliances. The Reich was well aware of what it owes the United States for being the first of the former allies to support it, and the Reich was especially happy it was on a good footing with the United States in view of the important part that nation was destined to play in the future.

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Heads Democratic Women's Organization



MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR

Harris & Ewing

Women's Influence in Politics

To "Count" in Politics Women Must Be Willing to Do
"Spade Work," Says Mrs. Blair

What women have done, are doing, and can do in the field of politics is being told in a series of articles especially written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays through Oct. 19 under the above heading

By JANET MABIE

"The interest of woman in politics increases slowly but none the less surely as she grows older. Only eight years have passed since she came of age politically. The first excitement induced by novelty has gone. She is settling down to subdue to her uses the technique of the game. In order to do this she must know political organization as well as the political philosophy of the parties. "By political organization I mean the manner and method by which one gets into politics and becomes effective there. The training classes devised by the Woman's National Democratic Club and its subdivisions are to help them to know these things."

Thus Emily Newell Blair, president of the Woman's National Democratic Club, summed up the intention of the organization she leads with respect to a greater political potency, basing its efforts on the fact that there can be no political potency without a background of education and discrimination.

Mrs. Blair sharply divides women voters into two classifications: those who have "got there" as politically consequential, either by means of winning election or appointment to office or through effective party service; or both; and those who are still politically finding themselves, partly because their interest has not been fully aroused, partly through lack of familiarity with the field of politics.

"A Hard, Mean Job"

"Politics," she said, "is a hard, mean job. Its organizations are now controlled by men, most of whom do not want women underfoot, so to speak. In order to 'stick' women must endure many unpleasant things, the most unpleasant of all the insult to their self-respect in being allowed to do routine work but ignored in making decisions as to policies or program."

"The rewards offered women are not great enough to induce many of them to stand this. Women in politics have to work so much harder than men. They have to fight the enemy of the other party, they have to fight the enemy of the other faction, and then they have to fight to get themselves counted."

"Some women are willing to do this for awhile and to do this in an occasional campaign, but the majority do not wish to keep at it and at it and at it as success in politics requires that they should. I doubt, myself, that women will ever get into politics in the same numbers that men have or to the extent that the people who keep saying women have not gone in seem to expect them to."

When there is something they consider important to vote for they will vote, but every campaign does not offer issues sufficiently urgent to stimulate the women to take a part in the politics of it."

Speaks From Experience

Mrs. Blair speaks from the point of view of the experienced politician who has gone through practically everything there is for a woman to go through who wishes to take an active party share in politics. She has encountered the inevitable rebuffs, and received the likewise rewards of hard and unflinching labor; it has not been easy, and she tells her story with the dispassionate manner of the person who has not only viewed but studied all the pros and all the cons, and decided that the prospects were sufficiently satisfactory to her to continue.

She does not believe the participation of women in pre-campaign partisan activity is an accurate gauge of the voice they will lift at the polls. Rather she thinks that, at the present state of their experi-

SOUTH TURNING AGAINST SMITH, HOOVER HEARS

Speech Favorably Received,
With Women Leading
Bolt to Him

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
WASHINGTON—The outcome of the presidential contest in Tennessee, state Republican leaders informed Herbert Hoover following his Elizabethan address, revolves about the extent of the disaffection in the normally dominant Democratic sections of the State.

This disaffection, the Republican leaders there said, is deep and widespread, due to Democratic hostility to the wet, Tammany Hall and religious affiliations and views of Governor Smith. Whether it is strong enough to turn a normally Democratic majority into a Republican political leaders are unable to say.

To bring about such an outcome is the goal of the Republican campaign. To hold their party lines is the purpose of the state and national Democratic leadership.

Revolt Over National Ticket
Although there is a serious split in Democratic ranks, no judgment of Tennessee's national politics this year can be based on that of 1920, when President Harding carried the State by 30,000. State leaders explain that that was largely due to a serious Democratic factional quarrel over the governorship. They point to the fact that in 1924, while Kentucky went for Coolidge, Tennessee returned to the Democratic column and gave its electoral ballot to Davis.

In this presidential campaign the Democratic State are embroiled in bitter disagreements over national, however, instead of state candidates. Reports have come to Mr. Hoover from two Democratic strongholds of the State, the middle and western sections, that everywhere there is a widespread revolt against the Democratic presidential candidate.

In his day of campaigning through the eastern district of Tennessee, strong Republican territory, Mr. Hoover was greeted everywhere by Democratic leaders from the other sections of the State who hailed him as the sure winner, not only in Tennessee but in other states of the South.

Encouraging Reports
An outstanding newspaper publisher, who has had extensive political experience in Tennessee and the southern states, said he believed the Republican candidate that he was certain of carrying Tennessee, Kentucky, Oklahoma and North Carolina, that he had a 50-50 chance to win Florida, a slightly lesser hope for carrying Alabama, and a possible chance of winning in Georgia.

This authority gave Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana to Governor Smith. He declared that Arkansas and Texas "would probably go to Smith, though by tremendously reduced majorities." Missouri, he informed Mr. Hoover, was turning to him and that there were every likelihood that he would carry it.

The powerful factors that are operating for a Hoover victory in Tennessee, Republican leaders of the State and Democrats who are supporting him, reported, is the overwhelming sentiment for him that is to be found among the women in all parts of the State. The women, it was stated, are particularly active in organizing against the Democratic candidate on the prohibition issue.

Speech Favorably Received
Mr. Hoover's strong declaration on the question in his Elizabethan address is reported as having crystallized widespread sentiment for him in the State. From other parts of the South similar advice has been received by him.

The Tammany Hall and the religious affiliations of Governor Smith are also a powerful factor in the campaign in Tennessee. Men and women attending Mr. Hoover's address (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Labor Displaced by Mechanism Finds New Fields

Higher Wages Open Markets
for Lines of Industries Em-
ploying Thousands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—News kinds of service have absorbed most of the employees, numbering almost 1,000,000 who have been dropped by the factories because of improved production efficiency since 1920, Dr. Julius Klein finds.

A higher "comfort level," he says is due to the better buying power of American wages and service industries have been developed as an accompaniment of industrial advance.

When it becomes of the men and women whose livelihood has been derived from the manual labor in so many cases made obsolete by machinery?

Does it, in the end, pave the way to more jobs than it eliminates—along somewhat different but related lines?

While the question is primarily the concern of the Department of Labor, Dr. Klein sees the Department of Commerce coming into the picture at two main angles: First, factory efficiency has an important bearing on the ability of American manufacturers to compete in world markets. If they are to hold their own they must take advantage of every possible compensating factor.

Second, the consumption phase of the question is important to commerce. If many men are out of work and devoid of income, the normal purposes of commerce are frustrated and its processes clogged. If, on the other hand, nearly all citizens are engaged in gainful labor, with wages and living standards maintained at a high level, trade proceeds briskly and profitably with resultant benefits to commercial interests.

The higher wages earned by workmen who have been retained in factories and railroads have stirred a nation-wide demand for automobiles, radios, telephones, motion pictures and other contributions to comfort and pleasure. These must be built and serviced and that is where the new business aspect of the problem comes in.

More than 1,280,000 have found employment since 1920 in driving and administering to the automobile. More than 100,000 since the war have been employed in the service (not the manufacture) of electric refrigerators, air heaters, and other household appliances.

With better living conditions there has come a greater insistence upon education. Much of the increased wages goes into savings, it is shown.

Legion Seeks to Put Flag in Every Home

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
San Pedro, Calif.

THE San Pedro American Legion Post, which has been responsible in the past for the installation of uniform curb flags throughout the business section of San Pedro, has started to canvass the community to insure ownership of an American flag in every home and business establishment in the city. This is being done by a crew of high school boys carrying on a house-to-house canvass of the city securing orders for flags either for the curbs, porches, houses, or automobiles.

HOOVER CALLS ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE URGENT

Nominee Says This Plan
Third Cheaper Than
New York Canal

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (P)—Herbert Hoover pointed to his speech of March 12, 1927, at New Haven, Conn., to show where he stands in regard to the St. Lawrence waterway in a letter to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, made public here.

In his New Haven speech, Mr. Hoover had summarized the St. Lawrence waterway project as "urgent to the prosperity of the vast mid-West."

The Hoover letter which quoted the New Haven speech was in reply to one from Senator Vandenberg which said in part:

"I invite your attention to the fact that certain gentlemen of the opposition . . . are pretending that your attitude is changed. To answer all of these expedient, self-serving road-backs is quite impossible. But I repeat the present fact and leave the matter to your own attention."

Mr. Hoover replied:

"I show you where I stand. I may quote some passages from a speech which I delivered on March 12, 1927, at New Haven, Conn.:

"I propose to address you upon a great and urgent undertaking which will bring the people of the North American continent that the construction of the shipway from the Great Lakes to the sea—a project larger in its undertaking and potentialities than the Panama Canal."

It would remove a great barrier to the strength and purpose of the mid-West. It will contribute to the relief of many of its post-war difficulties. It will contribute a wealth of hydro-electric power. It is a task worthy of the strength and purpose of the two sister nations who have in two centuries already overcome countless obstacles in implanting the most hopeful civilization of history. But our major purpose is to open a great and cheaper transportation route."

"The construction of the St. Lawrence route, after realization of the power, may cover its entire cost, but in any event intermediate plans imply a cost of less than one-third the shortest New York route."

INDIAN COMMITTEE READY TO DO ITS DUTY

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The committee appointed by the Government of India to co-operate with Sir John Simon's commission on democratic reforms is approaching its task in a helpful way, according to Sir Sankaran Nair, says in an interview:

"We know as well as the public what a difficult business the problem before us is. Every one of us is determined to do his part to the best of his ability for the good of the country which belongs to him and in which the people we represent have to live together."

The textile mill committee, which was active in picketing throughout the strike and which has no connection with the Textile Council, opposed the settlement. At a mass meeting Feb. 7, members of this organization uttered threats of trouble making when the mills opened.

These threats materialized only to the extent of gatherings of textile mill committee adherents in the vicinity of the mills, where they resisted police attempts to break up their ranks. As a result 27 arrests were made, the charges in most instances being loitering or intimidation. Most of those taken into custody were persons who had been arrested repeatedly while the strike was in progress.

At many of the mills there was no immediate employment for the returning operatives. Officials merely took their names and sent them home to await calls for their services. At least part of the machinery in a majority of the mills was in operation, however. Mill officials said that after an inspection of equipment they would be able to make some announcement as to the amount of work available at present.

Figures indicating the exact number of operatives who were employed this morning were slow in being tabulated. Early reports revealed the number would be perhaps not more than 20 per cent. Rust on some of the machinery was a factor here and there, but plenty of loomfixers and machinists were on hand to put them in shape.

The procedure in the yarn mills was to begin all departments as far as possible. In the cloth mills weavers were put to work running off the material left in the looms when the strike was called last April. A lack of orders after the long shutdown was a big factor in the gradual start. Officials were reluctant to resume operations too rapidly without first providing a market for their output.

Bishop Manning, Who Opposed Dry Law, Ardent Supporter Now

Prohibition Is Bringing
Much Benefit to People,
He Says in Sermon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Dr. William H. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, declared, in a sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, he had been converted to prohibition because he believes "it is bringing much benefit to our people as a whole, and will bring more in course of time," and "judged by its results on the whole, it is a good law."

His text was "Say Nothing but the Truth," from the second book of Chronicles, and he spoke as follows: "That is what I am going to try to do this morning upon a subject which is of great importance to the moral life of our country, which ought to be discussed with calmness and fairness, but which seems to excite in many people violent prejudice and passion. I mean the subject of the prohibition laws."

It is right and necessary to speak upon this subject at this time because it is a great moral issue directly affecting the lives and homes of our people."

Is Great Moral Issue
"There are some people who seem to hold the view—I get letters expressing that view, and many of them—it seems to be reflected in much of our press, that any utterance against prohibition is dishonest and courageous while any utterance in support of it is either ignorant or hypocritical. Imputations of such a nature, of course, absurd. Opposition to this law is no infallible badge of honesty. Those who support it may be quite as honest as those who oppose it, and I cannot see that it required any great degree of courage to denounce the prohibition law in the City of New York."

"For my part I can only tell you what I believe to be the truth about this question. Each one must form his own judgment but each one of us is responsible for forming, so far as he can, a right judgment, and for helping thus to create a right public sentiment in this important matter."

Doubted Prohibition
"I did not myself vote for the prohibition law, and for some time doubted its advisability very strongly, but I have been brought by my own observation and inquiry to believe that it is bringing much benefit to our people as a whole, and will bring more in course of time. Eight years is an exceedingly short period for such an undertaking as this."

For the sake of clearness I will state my views on this subject under the following heads:

"1. Prohibition is the law adopted by the overwhelming majority of the people of this country."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Positive steps toward founding in the United States an institute of journalists, comparable to the Royal Institute of British Journalists, which discredits irresponsible and careless journalism and journalists, and raises the dissemination of news to the rank of a profession, were outlined in Boston by R. D. Blumenfeld, editor of the Daily Express of London, and president of the Royal Institute of British Journalists.

A meeting of some of the foremost journalists in the United States, with others who could aid in establishing such an institute, will be held in New York, next month, Mr. Blumenfeld stated.

As leader of the party of 14 British editors, proprietors, and working journalists now in Boston, who are touring the United States as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Blumenfeld declared that he will propose the plan of an institute of journalists to responsible editors and newspaper men throughout the country.

Teachers of Understanding
Mr. Blumenfeld is enthusiastic over the good accomplished by such an international tour of journalists as he now heads. The increased understanding of the United States that will be gained by the journalists on the present trip, he said, will be translated to millions of English people in an educational way through the columns of English newspapers.

"If we were to turn back now," he said, "we would have to go back as only the second stop on a nation-wide tour, 'we should have accomplished more than a whole corps of diplomats in promoting understanding of the United States in Great Britain.'"

"The 14 journalists of the present party," he continued, "have not come to talk or teach, but to listen and learn. Only two of the party have ever been in the United States before. One may rest assured that these men would not leave important positions in British journalism for the three months to be taken on this visit were not positive results in the increased Anglo-American understanding to be gained."

In describing the Royal Institute of British Journalists, of which all of the present party are members, and of which but little is known in the United States, Mr. Blumenfeld asserted that it is as professional an organization as any British Royal Society of law, natural science, or medicine. It prevents any Tom, Dick and Harry who has the idea of being a newspaperman from calling himself a journalist, he said.

Stimulates Professional Pride
"We find that membership in the Royal Institute gives journalists a professional pride," he continued, "and out of this pride comes the well-assumed assumption of professional responsibility. If a man becomes slack

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

HEAD OF LEGION PUTS DRAFT ACT IN FIRST PLACE

Plan to End Profiteering Is
Vital in Peace Security,
Commander Declares

LEGION MEMBERSHIP
RISES TO 751,000

Improvement Found in Work
of Veterans' Bureau—Welfare
Program to Be Extended

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Lauding the universal draft plan to end "profiteering" in national emergencies, Edward E. Spafford, national commander of the American Legion, appealed to the host of Legionnaires assembled here to make it their "first order of business until enacted into law."

"All matters of distinctly Legion origin since the St. Louis caucus, except the universal draft law, are now definitely disposed of, and entered upon the statute books," the commander told the Legion's tenth annual convention's opening session. He declared the draft plan has been talked of from one end of the country to the other, and added:

"It is popular and should do more for the peace of the world than anything ever written upon the statute books."

Encouragement to Aviation
Commander Spafford, endorsing encouragement of aviation, gave to the Legion much credit for the increase in the number of the country's landing fields, from 900 to 1370. "Your naval affairs committee met and has some serious matters to present to your convention committee," he continued. "The Legion is looked to for leadership in combating those who make a living out of spreading propaganda against this Nation maintaining a defense of its own. We must have a navy second to none and must build our merchant marine so that it will be an asset in time of peace and a defense in time of emergency."

Its peace-time occupation of San Antonio completed, an army of delegates representing 751,000 Legionnaires, largest membership the American Legion has had since 1922, heard the review and praise of a year's service to veterans, communities, states and nation described as the Legion's teaching in the organization's history.

Distinguished speakers on the opening day's program included Gen. John J. Pershing, Field Marshal Lord Allenby, Frank T. Hines, Director of the Veterans' Bureau, and others.

A feature of the first session of the eighth national convention of the American Legion Auxiliary was presentation of a distinguished service medal to Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill of England, third recipient of such an honor from the auxiliary.

The other two were Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Grosvenor C. Coolidge, wife of Col. George R. Crossfield, former head of "Fidac," the interallied service organization. Lady Churchill, decorated for her war-time service, has devoted much time since to welfare activities and is chairman of the woman's section of the British Legion as well as distinguished in "Fidac."

Pappy sales are the chief source of revenue for the auxiliary's relief work. The auxiliary will more than 300,000 members, at its highest membership strength.

Rehabilitation Program
Through efforts of the Legion's rehabilitation committee, \$2,788,000 was recovered during the year for veterans and their dependents in disability compensation, insurance, and adjusted compensation, the committee reported. Watson B. Miller is head of the committee. His report said more than 23,000 cases involving veterans' claims were reviewed. Gradual but general improvement in administration of the Veterans' Bureau was seen.

Mrs. Irene McIntyre Walbridge, auxiliary president, in her report, said, "The director of the United States Veterans' Bureau and we are in agreement that a larger portion of our country's welfare work is upon the development of our family welfare work. This is a phase of rehabilitation that needs to be developed. Last year our reported expenditures in rehabilitation passed \$250,000, showing sixfold increase within three years."

There is imperative need for uniform laws for dependent mothers and children and our failure to act this season will delay such a program for two years," she said.

Local Assistance Needed
The Legion's rehabilitation and child welfare work is financed with endowment fund income. Money allocated to child welfare can directly maintain an average of only six children in each state, whereas over 20,000 children of veterans require assistance, said Commander Spafford. With the Legion thus able to do little directly he urged insistence upon local assistance and state legislation authorizing such assistance. Sherman Child, Minnesota, is chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, and Miss Emma C. Fuchner, director.

The auxiliary executive board recommended upon request of women in France and Italy, amendment to the constitution to permit acceptance of dues from auxiliary units outside the United States.

Reports From Abroad
Mrs. J. W. McAuley of Wisconsin, elected international Pledge Auxiliary head at the recent Bucharest convention, came to San Antonio. So did Adjutant Harry Mauriceides of the Athens, Greece, Post, the latter



BISHOP WILLIAM T. MANNING

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PROFESSIONAL RANK FAVORED FOR JOURNALISM

British Editor Offers Plan
for National Institute to
Insure High Standards

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(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

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Figures indicating the exact number of operatives who were employed this morning were slow in being tabulated. Early reports revealed the number would be perhaps not more than 20 per cent. Rust on some of the machinery was a factor here and there, but plenty of loomfixers and machinists were on hand to put them in shape.

The procedure in the yarn mills was to begin all departments as far as possible. In the cloth mills weavers were put to work running off the material left in the looms when the strike was called last April. A lack of orders after the long shutdown was a big factor in the gradual start. Officials were reluctant to resume operations too rapidly without first providing a market for their output.

These threats materialized only to the extent of gatherings of textile mill committee adherents in the vicinity of the mills, where they resisted police attempts to break up their ranks. As a result 27 arrests were made, the charges in most instances being loitering or intimidation. Most of those taken into custody were persons who had been arrested repeatedly while the strike was in progress.

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to urge modification of expatriation laws whereby veterans who served under American colors will have citizenship though they may reside in other countries for a number of years.

Donald R. MacAfee of the Paris Post, came to seek finances for the \$200,000 American Legion memorial building in the French capital. The French delegation also included Bedley Peck, department adjutant.

Palmas St. George, chief de chemin de fer of La Societe des 40 Hommes at 8 Chevaux, reported at the ninth promenade nationale that the 40 and 8, with service as the play organization's watchword, contributed more than \$17,000 to the Legion child welfare program.

Expressions of gratitude to Cuba for its hearty reception, appreciation for Cuban-United States co-operation and the hope that war now outlawed may forever remain outlawed were the key notes of an address by Maj.-General John J. Garrity, commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, in opening the convention.

Cuba was praised for its financial and economic advancement, General Garrity extolling the people who had dropped the sword for the plough and the rifle for positions of state.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (P)—The naval dirigible Los Angeles arrived over San Antonio at 9:40 o'clock a. m., Oct. 8.

South Turning Against Smith, Hoover Hears

(Continued from Page 1)

address in Elizabethton told newspapermen that they had voted the Democratic ticket all their lives, but were bolting it on the presidential race this year because of their disapproval of their own party's standard bearer on these matters.

They explained that they and thousands of other Democrats were taking such action because they believe Governor Smith's election would be a "backward step on great moral issues."

"The anti-Smith movement, according to word brought to me," Hoover is being actively pressed among the Democrats by Democratic leaders who have a strong organization under way throughout the State. This Anti-Smith Democratic League is headed by Jeff McCann, a former county attorney in Hawaii and a former county district attorney at Nashville.

Praised by Democrats

Mr. Hoover's Elizabethton speech was admitted by Democratic leaders to have been an extremely astute campaign effort in the struggle in Tennessee to win sufficient Democratic support to swing the State for the Republican national ticket. Mr. Hoover's speech, it was explained, was the kind that would offer no partisan obstacles to Democrats to support him.

He did not mention the Republican Party as such. He devoted himself, entirely to a subject that everyone in Tennessee and the rest of the South, regardless of party, is vitally interested in—industrial progress and expansion. His speech was strictly nonpartisan in the sense of boosting the Republican Party and criticizing the opposition. It was political, it was agreed, but partisan it was not.

As explained by Republican leaders, the political strategy of Mr. Hoover's campaign into Southern territory was to open the way for the disaffected Democrats to feel free to give him their votes.

Reports of Disaffection

For weeks Mr. Hoover has received reports that the opposition to Governor Smith in such states as Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, on the issues of religion, prohibition and Tammany Hall gave the Republican candidate an unprecedented opportunity of carrying them this year, provided he made his appeal to the Democratic majority in the right way.

Mr. Hoover was told by Southern leaders, particularly Democratic, who are supporting him, that he could not make a direct political appeal to this disaffected Democratic vote without facing the charge of trying to foster and benefit by the foment within Democratic ranks.

To make a direct bid for Democratic support, he was informed, would give widespread offense, and would be certain to react unfavorably to his candidacy. Mr. Hoover, therefore, made his appeal on a nonpartisan subject, in such a way that Democrats can support him in the presidential contest without tying him with the Republican Party.

His speech, Democratic leaders in Washington admitted, was the most astute and powerful address in the presidential race.

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MACHADO TRACES CUBA'S ADVANCE TO SOVEREIGNTY

Tells Spanish War Men Platt Amendment Has Outlived Usefulness

HAVANA (P)—Declaring that Cuba has outlived the usefulness of the Platt Amendment, placed in the Cuban Constitution almost 30 years ago through an act of the United States Congress, President Gerardo Machado y Morales intimated that Cuba would welcome its repeal in an address before the United Spanish War Veterans convention opening here.

Stating clearly that Cuba enjoys entire sovereignty, Cuba's President asserted that national evolution has made the Platt Amendment morally nonexistent, but that the United States, "due to its own traditions, ought to be, perhaps, the one obliged to repeal it in order to have the moral greatness sought in the joint resolution of Congress and allow all the authority of their illustrious statements to shine without the least shadow."

Tracing the progress made by Cuba in the last 30 years, President

Machado said that Cuba, in fact, had conquered her independence twice, the first by arms and the second time by giving extraordinary proof of her capacity for self-government.

"Cuba is today one of the countries that most freely exercises its sovereignty in spite of interpretations that are made regarding the Platt Amendment, accusing the United States of an imperialism that, if it existed, would be the negation of the principles contained in its Declaration of Independence," he said.

That Cuba considered the veterans' encampment in Havana an event of extraordinary significance was evinced by President Machado in his opening words, which expressed appreciation of the Cuban Nation to the men who fought for its independence and voiced heartfelt thanks to the republic of the north which had furnished its moral support and then its armies and its flag.

The Platt Amendment which was accepted by Cuba on June 12, 1901, as part of her constitution bound Cuba not to incur debts her current revenues will not bear; to continue the sanitary administration undertaken by the American military government at the time of intervention; to lease certain naval stations to the United States and finally establishing the right of the United States to intervene if necessary in the affairs of the island for the protection of Cuban independence, and the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.

Hoover's Election Means Safety for Business, Magazine Declares

Conservation Will Rule With Industry Hesitating to Take a Chance on an Unknown Factor Like It Would With Smith, Wall Street Paper Says

It is a logical inference that the United States, considered as a business nation intent upon playing safe, will elect Herbert Hoover as the next President, in the opinion of Theodore E. Mason, a Washington correspondent of The Magazine of Wall Street. In the current issue of that publication, Mr. Knappen gives his reasons for this belief, gathered upon a five weeks' tour of the Nation.

"The election of Hoover would make it certain that there would be no business back-slapping at Washington," Mr. Knappen says.

"The election of Hoover to the Presidency, along with its assurance of steadiness," Mr. Knappen continues, "will bring the unique fact in our history of a chief executive who views his high office as analogous to that of a great corporation manager."

A Business Administration

"Imagine a President without concern about pilfering patronage, entirely free from the pressure of the power of the most powerful office in the world to conquer unem-

ployment, business ups and downs, economic misery, the haunting fear of want and dependence. And this not by paternalism, not by social legislation, not by mandate—but by the free will and energetic co-operation of the cream of the world's industrial leadership in a daring resolve to win the greatest business triumph of the ages in the conquest of business by business—the perpetuation of prosperity by the determination to preserve it through the application to the whole economic mass of America, in the common interest, of the same sort of scientific and broad-minded administration that has built up our towering corporations.

"The solid South is cracked wide open," Mr. Knappen, near the beginning of his analysis, said. "Fundamentalist, puritanical, native, it rebels at the thought of a Roman Catholic and non-prohibitionist in the White House. In its rebellion it has forgotten the principles of secession and states' rights and openly denounces Smith as a nullifier of the Constitution!"

Farmers Can Trust Hoover

"In the eleventh and twelfth centuries in Europe it was religion to join the crusades; in 1928 in the conservative parts of the United States it is religion to be for prohibition. If you aren't a believer in the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act also you are not a Christian. You will vote against Smith just as certainly as you belong to the church. . . . Provided, always, that you are not a fanatical agrarian. Then you will look with suspicion on the nominee of a party that has been eight years in power and has not solved the farm problem, but, undoubtedly, if Mr. Hoover is elected he will bend his efforts toward solving this great problem. Being a great economist he understands that aiding the farmer is an economic necessity today."

Tradition Will Count

"The progressives rally to the banner of Democracy and take their orders from Raskob—one of the greatest plutocrats of them all! And the strange thing is that Smith has more plutocrats for him than any other Democratic candidate has ever had—and they are pouring millions into the chronically empty Democratic treasury. They have their reasons. They suspect that Hoover's triumph will mean the further application of the prohibition idea, the

idea of more and more regulation of affairs by national laws. They would rather take their chances with Smith, the warm individualist, than with Hoover, the cold scientist.

"At the last moment tradition and habit will begin to assert themselves and deliberate decision will be in the saddle. Having had their will flung, the great majority of people will rally to the old flag. Most Democrats will vote for Smith and most Republicans will vote for Hoover."

In directly characterizing some of the policies, Mr. Knappen said:

"Governor Smith tends to the socialistic view of natural resources and regards public utilities from the standpoint of the consumer rather than of the investor. He stands on a protective tariff platform, but he has a conviction that the present tariff system is unequal—protective of a part of the population and injurious to others. Tariff tinkering would undoubtedly follow his election."

"For 11 years Hoover has been in the public eye. For 11 years he has been acting on a national stage. He has been on trial for 11 years. During those years his acts have tested him in almost every phase of the relations of government to business. He is known by his works. What he would do as President is foretold by what he has done as food administrator and Secretary of Commerce. His record has met with general approval, even applause. If one likes the attitude of government toward business since Harding was inaugurated then one must like Hoover's attitude toward business. At any rate it has not been harmful and a strong case can be made that it has been most helpful."

Personal Liberty Issue Analyzed

Shall Children Have Right to Drink-Freed Community? Boston Pastor Asks

The arguments now being advanced by wets for the repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment are only the same arguments which were disproved before the adoption of national prohibition, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Masses declared in a sermon at Tremont Temple in Boston.

"They speak of personal liberty," he said. "Whose liberty are we going to safeguard? Are we going to let our children have the liberty of being raised in a community free from the curse of drink?"

On the plea of states' rights he declared the liquor problem, like that of slavery, war or suffrage, is a national one and must be dealt with nationally. Furthermore, he said, it was shown when half the states were dry that liquor interests had no regard for state boundaries.

Smith to Defend Party's Tariff Plans in Speech

Begins Tour of Border States Oct. 11, With First Talk at Louisville

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Smith is preparing for the second trip of his presidential campaign tour which will take him into the southern border states for several speeches at principal cities. His next address will be at Louisville, Oct. 13, when he expects to discuss the tariff problem.

Persons close to Governor Smith said he was disturbed over the repeated statements of Republicans that a Democratic tariff would be bad for American business. He has, therefore, determined to answer these charges and to declare that the Democrats do not want a tariff which would be unfriendly to industry, but aim at one that would be helpful to industry.

The basis of his arguments is found in his speech of acceptance, in which he declared that his party stood for a tariff for the protection of American industry and to safeguard the high standards of American wages, it is said.

The chief thing he desires to stress in his tariff address, his advisers say, is that the Democrats do not ask for a chance to revise the economic system of the country, but rather that they are anxious to help all legitimate business.

The campaign train will leave New York City Thursday for Tennessee, where Governor Smith will hold conferences with party leaders at Chattanooga and Nashville, but will make no speeches in either place. He will go from there to Kentucky, for the Louisville address.

The schedule for the second week of the trip has not yet been made public, but it is expected that speeches will be made in Missouri and Illinois. The Illinois speech will be given in Chicago and the Missouri address will probably be in Sedalia.

Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, will be a member of the Governor's party on the trip. Other members of the party will include Mrs. Smith, Mrs. John A. Warner, the Governor's eldest daughter, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, elector-at-large from New York State.

Confederate Post All Anti-Smith

Entire Roster of Active Members Votes to Oppose Governor

DURHAM, N. C.—Opposition to the presidential candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith is expressed by all 14 active members of R. F. Webb Camp, United Confederate Veterans, in a resolution adopted by the camp.

The resolution says, in part: "The R. F. Webb Camp of the United Confederate Veterans met at the City Library, it being our regular monthly meeting, and after transacting the business of the camp the question relative to the presidential election arose. It was briefly discussed and finally decided that the Constitution of our United States that we have been living and prospering under for a century and a half is now boldly threatened by our enemy."

"Be it therefore resolved, that we, the fourteen active members of R. F. Webb Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, do agree and declare that we will not vote for Al Smith for President; neither will we support his followers."

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The Presidential Campaign Day by Day

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, speaking in Baltimore, the Associated Press says, attacked the Democratic national ticket, as well as declaring that Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential candidate, had descended from feeding tables to the common garden variety of politician.

Misses Maud Cabot of Boston and Marguerite Woolley, executive secretary of the College League for Women, said that they, the Associated Press says, to stump New Hampshire for the Democratic candidate.

A prayer "for the success of Herbert Hoover, that he may be elected President of the United States," was conducted at special services by the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in annual convention at Saratoga Springs, Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, declared: "No greater service can be rendered the progress of prohibition than to keep the nose of its critic to the grindstone of the issue upon which he chose to run."

Archbishop John T. Monaghan of Cincinnati said, in opening the eighth annual convention of the National Council of Catholic Women in Cleveland, it was the duty of every Catholic woman to vote "with absolute freedom," the Associated Press reports.

J. Hamilton Lewis, former Democratic Senator from Illinois, told a large gathering of German-Americans in Kansas City that it was their duty to oppose the Prohibition Law, the Associated Press says.

The White Supremacy League, claiming a membership of 7500 women in Alabama, issued a statement in Birmingham, the Associated Press says, calling upon state, county and city officials to dismiss employees who have bolted the Democratic Party.

M. K. Reilly of Fond du Lac has announced his withdrawal as Democratic Senator from Wisconsin, the Associated Press says. Unless the Democrats choose a candidate to succeed Mr. Reilly, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Republican nominee, will be the only candidate of a major party in the field. William H. Markham, of Horicon, has entered the contest as an independent candidate.

In a letter to Dr. Hubert Work, Republican chairman, John J. Raskob said he would resign as chairman of the Democratic National Committee and support the election of Mr. Hoover if Dr. Work could prove Governor Smith, at any time since he accepted the nomination and the Democratic platform, "has stated that the United States embodies the ideal method of handling tariff legislation," the Associated Press says.

Urging against religious discrimination in the presidential election, James J. Walker, Mayor of New York, addressed approximately 4000 persons in a Democratic rally in Boston.

Dr. Valeria Parker, president of the National Council of Women, has announced in New York that Republican and Democratic women will join in a last minute call to the women of the country, regardless of party, to register and to vote. The call is expected to reach 25,000 women by means of a national radio luncheon Oct. 15.

Seventy-six thousand Oklahoma Democrats already have signed pledges to vote for Herbert Hoover, according to Robert L. Owen, former

receiving end for Government liquor bureau."

Political campaign charges by a newspaper supporting the Democratic presidential candidate that the Woman's Party favored the repeal of protective legislation for women in industry were challenged in Washington by officers of the organization. The Woman's Party is supporting Herbert Hoover because of his record on labor legislation and the pledge of the Republican platform on the subject, Miss Maud Younger, campaign manager of the Woman's Party, said.

After a call upon President Coolidge during which Wisconsin politics were discussed, former Senator Lenroot said in Washington, the Associated Press says, that the reaction in his State to Governor Smith's speech in Milwaukee on prohibition had been unfavorable and that the State would go Republican in November. He also said that the attitude on the St. Lawrence waterway was ambiguous, unsatisfactory and obviously straddled the issue.

Charles Curtis, Republican vice-presidential nominee, has invaded North Dakota, listed as "doubtful" by most political observers, for speeches at Devil's Lake and Grand Forks, the Associated Press says.

Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, has telegraphed C. E. Mason, editor of the Day Record at Roswell, N. M., requesting a correction of statements in that paper accusing him of having delivered a "bitter speech" in the Senate against Governor Smith and Tammany Hall, the Associated Press says.

Questionnaires sent to 2000 women listed in "Who's Who in America" brought answers from 106, and 565 for President, according to a statement just issued by the Woman's National Committee for Hoover.

Mrs. Abbie M. Roland, chairman of the Democratic Committee of Nahant, Mass., and an alternate delegate from Massachusetts in 1924, has joined the Madison Square Garden Corporation list of prominent Democratic women who are going to vote for Herbert Hoover this year.

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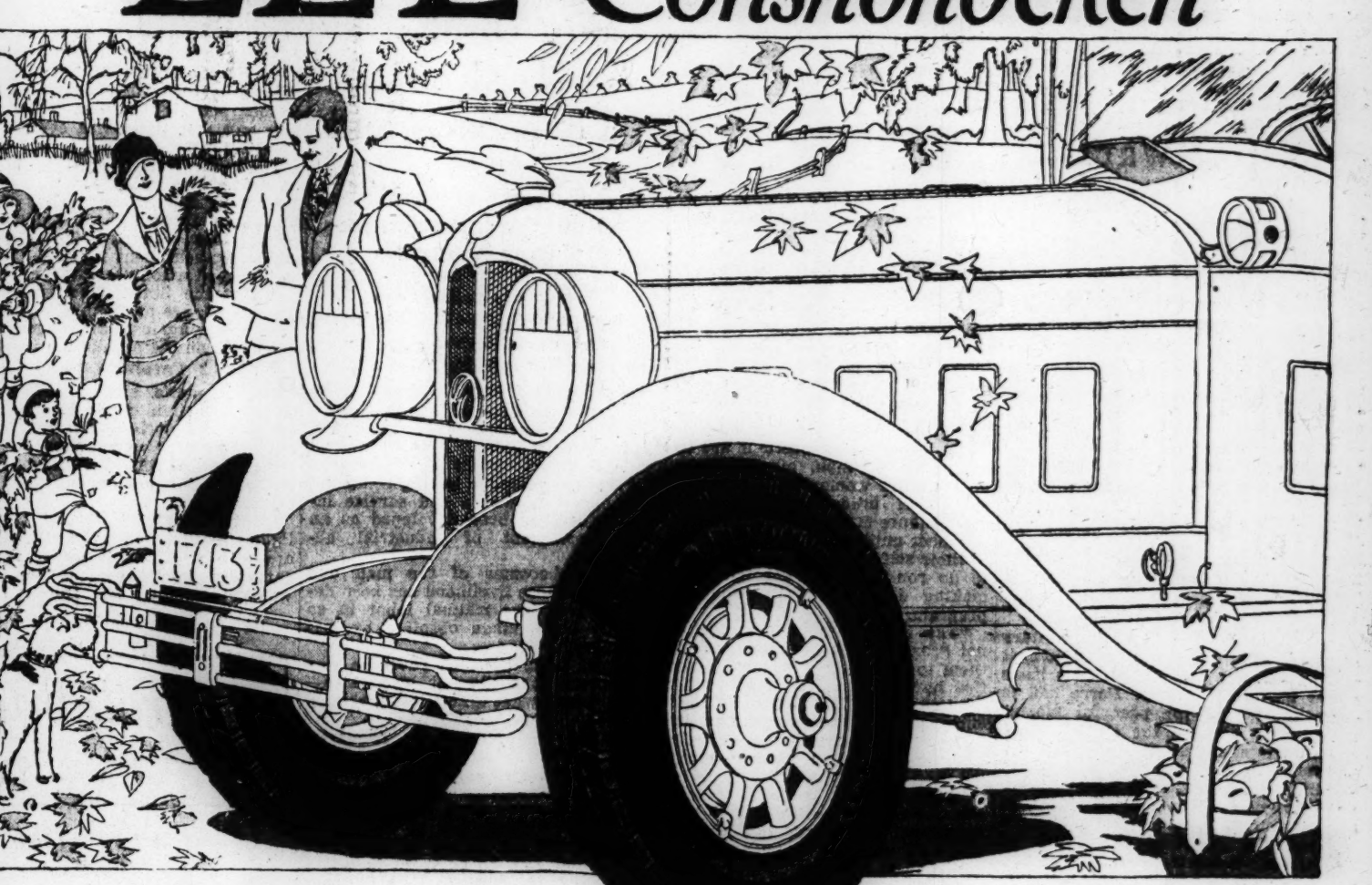
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Complaints have been received that Boston business concerns are being solicited, by persons not in our employ, for advertising contracts for a certain publication, the net proceeds to be used as a welfare fund for the relief of operators in connection with sickness or death cases.

This is to notify the public that such solicitation is neither authorized nor sponsored by this company. The Telephone Company has a fund for this purpose which it maintains and administers for its employees. The public is hereby advised of these facts so that they may not contribute to the above purpose under any misapprehension.

CLINTON B. ALLSOPP,
Division Manager,
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

BRITISH RADIO SUCCESS MAY UNTANGLE AIR

Several Stations Use Same
Wave for Different Pro-
grams, It Is Said

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Great Britain has succeeded in synchronizing radio transmission, Col. A. G. Lee, assistant engineer-in-chief of the British Post Office Department, in charge of radio and telegraph, told members of the Federal Radio Commission.

Several British radio stations are now sending out similar programs, simultaneously over the same waves, Colonel Lee, who is in the United States to study American land telegraphic transmission, stated. Federal radio commissioners evinced keen interest in the statement, for a solution of congested air channels in America has long been hoped for through such development.

At present when an American chain radio broadcasts simultaneous programs, each station operates on its own wavelength, except where distance makes this unnecessary. If a hookup on a nation-wide speech, from one of the presidential candidates, for instance, could be made on a single wave, it would leave a large number of other channels free for other services.

Eight stations at present are being synchronized on a single wave, Colonel Lee stated. Each of the stations is of 250 watts power. Speaking of British radio conditions generally, he said that the ether is left free of all advertising.

The program is maintained through license fees collected from listeners. Every man with a receiving set is licensed by the Post Office Department, the fee being \$2.50 a year, irrespective of the quality of the outfit. Colonel Lee said that more than \$5,000,000 was collected in 1927 through this system, of which the larger portion goes to the radio-casting stations for programs. There are about 2,500,000 sets in use in Great Britain.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Radio Commission has postponed until Jan. 31 the order restricting the broadcast of chain programs in cases where the transmitting sets were not at least 500 miles apart.

Bishop Manning, Who Opposed Dry Law, Backs It Now

(Continued from Page 1)

Majority of our people after long consideration of the subject, and judged by its results on the whole, it is a good law. It is one of the greatest efforts toward moral and social betterment that has ever been made, and our action in making this effort is influencing the thought of the world.

"2. Some great and serious evils have resulted from this law, but these evils are often exaggerated by those who oppose the law; and most of these evils are due not to the law itself, but to failure to observe and enforce it. Most of those who oppose and disobey the law admit that it would be a benefit to our country if it were properly observed. What is now needed is not abandonment of the undertaking when we have only just begun it, but more earnest effort for enforcement of the law and more thorough and impartial investigation of the facts relating to it.

Believes Law Can Be Enforced

"3. The assertions that this law cannot be enforced, and that most of them, from those who do not wish the law to be enforced, who never have wanted it enforced and who admit that they hope to see it repealed on the ground that it cannot be enforced. As to the possibility of enforcement, I agree with the statement made a few days ago by Mr. Thomas A. Edison that it can be enforced reasonably well if proper effort is made against it. It is already better enforced than some of our other laws, for example, the law against narcotics and the law against hold-ups.

"I think Mr. Edison also gave tersely and truly the answer to the contention that this law should be repealed because it is an encroachment upon personal liberty. He said, as reported: 'What is civilization anyway but a restraint on personal liberty? If liberty were to the will we would have no advancement. Civilization becomes better only as we curb liberty in the interest of the general welfare.'

"4. As to the actual working of the law, my work as bishop takes me into every part of this city and my belief, based on observation and inquiry, is that hampered as enforcement is here from the fact that we have no state enforcement act, and strong as the sentiment against the law is in this city, the conditions are, nevertheless, better than they were in the old days before prohibition was adopted. I see less drunkenness in the streets and public places, and my friends of the Salvation Army, who are in very close contact with these conditions, tell me that in every department of their work they find great improvement as a result of pro-

bhibition. It has eliminated one part of their work, that of picking up drunks in the gutter.

Has Benefited Plain People
"To the plain people who are the life of our country, I believe this law has already brought great benefit. It has done great things for the women and children in the homes of the wage workers of our land. I support it because of the benefits that it is bringing to the lives and homes of the plain people. And in those circles of society where opposition to the law has been most pronounced there are signs of a change of feeling.

"I believe that many of the younger people are beginning to consider this question in its wider aspects; the not unnatural wave of youthful revolt against this restriction is, I believe, less strong. In the widest and most impartial inquiry that I know of as to the situation in our colleges, the inquiry made by the Literary Digest, it was shown as clearly as anything can be shown by reliable testimony that there is not more drinking in our colleges but less than there was before prohibition. My belief is that before long the attitude of violent opposition to this law will be regarded as an old man's view and that youth will take its natural place on the side of idealism and progress and of that which is for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Changes up to Friends

"It may be that in course of time the Volstead law will be in some degree modified. I think that is quite possible. But I doubt if the American people will listen to this until it is proposed by those who are known to be the friends of prohibition instead of by those who are known to be its enemies. When the law is being satisfactorily observed and enforced this will perhaps be considered. At present our people feel, and not without reason, that the proposals for modification usually mean, and are intended to mean, practical nullification.

"The Christian principle in the matter seems to me to be that expressed by St. Paul when he says 'I will eat no flesh for evermore, that I will not by brother to stumble.' St. Paul does not say that eating meat is a sin, or that there is anything wrong in it itself. What he says is that if eating meat causes his brother to stumble he will give up eating meat forever.

"In view of the misery that the drink evil has brought to our race, and of what mothers, children and fathers have suffered from it; in view of the admitted fact that its suppression would mean the reduction of poverty, vice, disease and crime, ought we not to wish to see prohibition fully and fairly tried, and to use our influence to secure for it a full and fair trial? I believe that the American people are determined to give it such trial and that in the light of it there will be few who will wish to see the Eighteenth Amendment repealed.

New York Women to Enlist Voters

City League to Maintain Booths
Giving Information on
Essential Subjects

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Fifteen voters' information booths will be established by the New York City League of Women Voters during registration week, Oct. 8 to 13, according to Mrs. Herbert W. Hall, chairman of the booth committee.

Voting machines, on the operation of which voters may obtain instruction, will be placed in all the booths. In addition, information will be

Albert Edholm
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available upon literacy tests, naturalization, absentee voting, and similar matters.

This is the tenth year that the league has arranged the information booths as a part of its program in providing nonpartisan election information.

The booths on Manhattan will be opened in the following shops: Sienra's, McCreary's, Lord & Taylor's, Saks Fifth Avenue, Bloomingdale's, Hearn's, Gimbel Brothers', Wertheimer's, and Koch's.

In Brooklyn they will be at Abraham & Straus and at the Sewing Machine Shop.

Two booths will be in the Bronx and two in the Kips Bay neighborhood.

PENNSYLVANIA SHOWS THRIFT

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The State of Pennsylvania seems to have followed the advice of Benjamin Franklin. It has a cash balance in its treasury of \$60,000,000. John C. Dight, director of the state bureau of publication, so informed the Poor Richard Club.



"I'll Never Forget What Miracle Oil Did!"

"I LEARNED about MIRACLE OIL through an advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor. I got results way beyond those promised in their advertising. I found my engine picked up more quickly—had more power on hills—gave me more miles per gallon of gasoline used, besides running considerably cooler in hot weather and starting more easily in cold weather.

"I Was Amazed At What It Did!"
In less than 1,000 miles after I had started putting two of the one ounce measuring tubes of MIRACLE OIL in each 3 gallons of gasoline in the tank, my motor ran better than it had ever run, the valves were more quiet and the engine had a hum and purr I had never known.

"Then I Learned Something New!"
I found that MIRACLE OIL SAVES MORE than its small cost. After I had found the real power in my engine I found I was getting more miles to each gallon of gasoline used, and the gasoline saved more than paid for the cost of MIRACLE OIL, to say nothing of the saving of the engine.

"This Is How It Worked Out!"
One quart of MIRACLE OIL will lubricate 80 gallons of gasoline, and it increased my mileage 20% or enabled me to travel a distance equal to 16 additional gallons. I pay an average of 20 cents per gallon for gasoline. Therefore my quart can of MIRACLE OIL returns me \$2.00—or I almost pay for my MIRACLE OIL twice over.

That's why I laughed when the motor salesman advised me to break in my NEW CAR with MIRACLE OIL. Why, I told him things about MIRACLE OIL he never knew before and then he said to me: 'You know a driver of a new car can easily put 5,000 miles wear on the engine the first 500 miles—MIRACLE OIL protects the engine! AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED I WOULD NEVER BE WITHOUT MIRACLE OIL.'

Money Back Guarantee
Let us send YOU a can. If you will use it as we direct, it will make your GOOD MOTOR a BETTER MOTOR. But if not, YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

Start YOUR MIRACLE OIL treatment NOW. Write TODAY for 32-ounce can, sufficient to lubricate 80 gallons of gasoline.

Note What This Monitor Reader Says:
"I used most of my first can of this oil on my Studebaker car with very satisfactory results, allowing me to run on leaner mixtures through each season with increased power, and gasoline mileage. This car was running daily two years and a half without engine being worked on in any way, and am sure use of this oil would have carried it much longer. Have since traded the car on a new Studebaker, and am starting it out with a diet of MIRACLE OIL, hence need a new supply."—Harry T. Snodgrass, Ft. Worth, Texas.

THE MIRACLE OIL SALES CO.
220 W. 42nd St., New York City, N. Y.
Please send me a 32-ounce can of MIRACLE OIL. I enclose \$2.00. If it does not do all you claim it will do, it is understood that my \$2.00 will be refunded provided I have used the MIRACLE OIL as you direct.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....
TORONTO, CANADA DISTRIBUTOR: Miracle Oil Sales of Ontario, 411 Woodbine Ave., Toronto 6.
FOREIGN DISTRIBUTORS: Germany—Deutsche Miracle Oil Zentral, Bonifaciusstrasse, 4, Erfurt, S. 2000—A. Blaefler-Schoenel Seefeld, 127, Zurich.

declared that her previous speeches had not dealt at all with religion.

"I was attacked by the Democratic

Mrs. Willebrandt Renews Attack on Smith as a Wet

He Is Unfair to His Church
in Using It as Screen,
She Says

HARDINSBURG, Ky. (AP)—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, in an address here charged Governor Smith with "doing the unfair thing to his own church by trying to hide behind it," and renewed her denial that in appealing to religious organizations to oppose his prohibition stand she was dealing in religious prejudice.

Mrs. Willebrandt read a letter from P. H. Callahan of Louisville, Ky., representing the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition, who

candidate because at a meeting sponsored by Methodists I spoke against his liquor proposals," Mrs. Willebrandt said. "He insinuated my appeal was because of his religion. He made an accusation entirely unfounded, and so today I am touched and gratified that one of your Kentucky gentlemen steps forward to defend my intellectual honor.

"Mr. Callahan as a prominent Catholic favoring prohibition does not stand alone in his church. It has been championed by some of the greatest spiritual leaders of half a century. Governor Smith failed to realize the extent of passionate devotion of organizations comprising hundreds of thousands of people throughout the United States have given to the cause of prohibition. When he attacked the Eighteenth Amendment he stirred up among them such a recoil that his plight is like that of a boy who has overturned a hornet's nest.

"May it be said to Mr. Smith's everlasting credit that he does not run from opposition; but he does resort to the well-known Tammany method of deflecting public attention from the real point and arousing prejudice. In this case he is doing the unfair thing to his own church by trying to hide behind it. I for one resent the suggestion that the daily swelling tide of opposition to Mr. Smith may be classed as an anti-Catholic vote. Such a suggestion from him is an injustice to his church and the American people alike.

The Callahan letter aided that Mrs. Willebrandt had "evidently been misinformed" in asserting that the association of Catholics favoring prohibition has endorsed Mr. Hoover. "Our association, however, has had no meeting," the writer said, "and took no action as to the presidential candidates."

N. E. A. GETS WILLIAM McANDREW

WASHINGTON (AP)—William McAndrew, former superintendent of Chicago public schools, and the target of William Hale Thompson, Mayor, in his campaign against what he termed pro-British textbooks, has been appointed chairman of the resolutions committee of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

Fifth Member of Monitor Staff Wins Award for Excellent Work

Miss Janet Mable's Story of Flight With Amelia Earhart
From New York to Boston Takes Bookman Prize

Another prize award—the fifth which members of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor have received for outstanding work in the newspaper field during the present year—has just been announced by the Bookman.

Miss Janet Mable belongs to the distinguished group of having written the best newspaper story for July, says Henry Justin Smith, managing editor of the Chicago Daily News, in the October issue of the Bookman. The decision carried an award of \$100.

The story was an account of the airplane trip of Miss Earhart from New York to Boston on her return home after her flight in the Friendship from the United States to Europe. Miss Mable accompanied Miss Earhart on the trip.

Original in Narration
"Miss Mable missed none of the facts," says Mr. Smith, who was judge of the contest. "She told her story straightforwardly and in perfect sequence. At the same time she managed to give us glimpses of the larger background behind the simple event. Her treatment is a combination of vivid, perfectly natural detail with original phrases that are not embarrassingly original. There is hardly a hackneyed sentence in the story, as it seems to me; and it is good reporting."

Similar commendation was bestowed upon Miss Marjorie Shuler for her story of the presentation of an emblem of life membership in the National Education Association to Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh—in the presence of her son, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh—in Boston, which appeared in the Monitor of March 2.

This story also won a Bookman prize of \$100 and was the first written by a woman to gain that distinction. The story was adjudged the best newspaper story for March by Julian Harris, editor of the Columbus (Ga.)

Enquirer-Sun, who said that he considered it "by far the best" submitted, and that "without any attempt at feature writing, Miss Shuler challenged the interest of the reader from her first paragraph."

Wins Trip to Europe

On May 12, the American committee of the International Press Exhibition announced among the winners of contests conducted under its auspices, the name of J. Roscoe Drummond, of the editorial staff of the Monitor. Mr. Drummond was awarded first place for the best editorial on "The Value of the Cologne Press Exhibition to America," printed in the Monitor. The award consisted of a trip to Cologne and back as the guest of Pressa, as the exposition is popularly called.

Another editorial writer on the Monitor staff to receive a prize for his work this year is Arthur S. Hollis, whose editorial "Such Agreeable Friends," published March 19, was awarded second prize for outstanding editorials during Be Kind to Animals Anniversary by the American Humane Education Society of Boston. This was the second time Mr. Hollis received second place in the awards of the society.

Handling the same topic with lines instead of words, Paul R. Carmack, received first prize awarded by "Our Dumb Animals" for the best cartoon during Be Kind to Animals Anniversary.

CUT RATE HELPS AIR MAIL

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO—Upward of 1,000,000 letters went by air mail between Seattle and Los Angeles or eastward from Oakland during August. Due to reduced rates, the coastwise air mail increased 71 per cent in August and the mail east from Oakland increased 61 per cent.

The College of the City of New York
Department of Philosophy
General Avenue and 138th Street

May 28, 1928

Mrs. Olive Beaupre Miller,
The Bookhouse for Children,
360 N. Michigan Boulevard,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mrs. Miller,

I have no longer any three-year-olds or five-year-olds or even ten-year-olds in my family. And my wife and I are ourselves fairly beyond the childhood stage. Hence I ought to bow the Bookhouse Group politely out of the door.

Instead, I am eagerly inviting it in. Why? Because this is the kind of fascinating thing that many of us dreamed of in our childhood days, and many of us parents longed to have for our children. Perhaps I may have the pleasure of reading it to my grandchildren -- when they come. Or I may lend it to the little boy who lives over the way.

What I like is the utter richness that it brings into a child's life -- and into a grown-up's. Here in these songs and tales is our humanity -- wistful at times, rollicking at others, courageous, sad, heroic -- humanity adventuring, romancing, triumphing through the ages. Here is the beautiful soul of humanity in all lands and in all times.

We talk of building character. Sometimes we try to build it by preaching. And we fail. Here is the best way to build character, through song and story. Or better, here is the way that character builds itself.

I am very grateful for the unfeigned good taste and the high intelligence which brought all this rich material together.

Sincerely,

H. A. Overhiser

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WORK OF WOMEN ON NIGHT SHIFTS FOUND UNSOUND

Declared Not Worth While
on Many Grounds in
Federal Survey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — Does factory night work for woman pay? It is not worth while from the point of view of the woman at the machine, nor of the child for whose sake she usually chooses it, nor even from the cool economic point of view of the industry itself, sets forth a bulletin just published by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

This economic study, written by Miss Mary D. Hopkins, is designed to show the United States its need, as the bureau sees it, of catching up with the rest of the civilized world in protective legislation for women in industry.

"Only in 16 of our states at present are there any prohibitory laws, and these in many cases are limited to one or at most a very few occupations, whereas in 36 other countries of Europe and Asia practically complete prohibition prevailed at the end of 1927," the bulletin summarizes.

Restrictive Laws Proposed
Economists and business chiefs are quoted to show that night employment for women is economically unsound. Some employers, whom the writer of the bulletin describes as "economically enlightened," would welcome legislative restriction of night work as a relief for overproduction caused by short-handed competition of the mills still practicing night work.

"The idea of reducing overhead through night work is a fallacy," the bulletin quotes from a New York business man's statement in the Daily News Record. "It may work in a few cases but in the great average the eventual losses through resulting poorer markets more than offset any saving in overhead."

Ralph E. Loper, a leading textile cost engineer, figured that in the light of actual experiences of management in the textile industry the total cost of operating may be reduced only about 2 per cent by the operation of two shifts.

Involves Excess Production
But on matching the objections to night work against this slight gain, he reached the conclusion that "it was not worth while. Most workers do not like night shifts and skilled workers often avoid it. The quality of work produced at night is not so good. Machinery is not so well cared for."

"In view of the slight reduction in manufacturing cost," he concludes, "and the very detrimental effect on the market of excess production, it seems evident that during normal periods of business, night operation does not permanently pay textile mills."

War-time demands for extra production made night work profitable in that emergency, this authority notes. But the bulletin concludes: "The great threat to the industry throughout the states is excess production. The permanent menace to stabilization is the night shift."

Tools 100,000 Years Old Are Excavated

Peabody Museum Curator
Find Traces of Neanderthal
Period in France

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Dr. George MacCurdy, director of the American School of Prehistoric Research and curator of anthropology of Peabody Museum, has returned from Europe with two rock crystal tools, fashioned by artisans of the Neanderthal period 100,000 years ago and dug from the Abri des Meuses in Dordogne, France, by two students of the eighth summer session of the American school.

Mrs. MacCurdy accompanied her husband on his annual exploration trip through England, France and Spain and the others in the party were Dr. George E. Brainer, New York City; Robert A. Franks Jr., Harvard University; Miss Harriet Hammond, Radcliffe College; Miss Frederica de Laguna, Columbia University; Miss Helen Roberts, Yale University, and Miss Vesta Wood, Berkeley, Calif.

Dr. MacCurdy announced that the school will carry through the late autumn and spring, co-operating with two British institutions, and said that the autumn expedition to Irak is already in the field with Robert A. Franks Jr. and Francis Turville-Peter, representing the

WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

A most economical and comfortable route for winter tourists through the Old South and the Historic Southwest is provided by the Washington-Sunset Route. Tourists save approximately 50% of sleeping car fare by using tourist car leaving daily from Washington to California without change via New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio and El Paso. Write for booklet "A," time tables and fares.

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OCT. 10

American school, Mr. Turville-Peter, on a previous trip, uncovered a Neanderthal skull at Gali. Another party was at Sulaimanli, lying in the northeast of Bagdad.

At another date, Shukbah on Mount Ephraim, 17 miles northwest of Jerusalem, will be explored. The remains of the Paleolithic period and of the Mesolithic have already been found there.

Drys to Plead Cause in Nation's Churches Oct. 28

Anti-Saloon League and Christian Herald Head the Movement

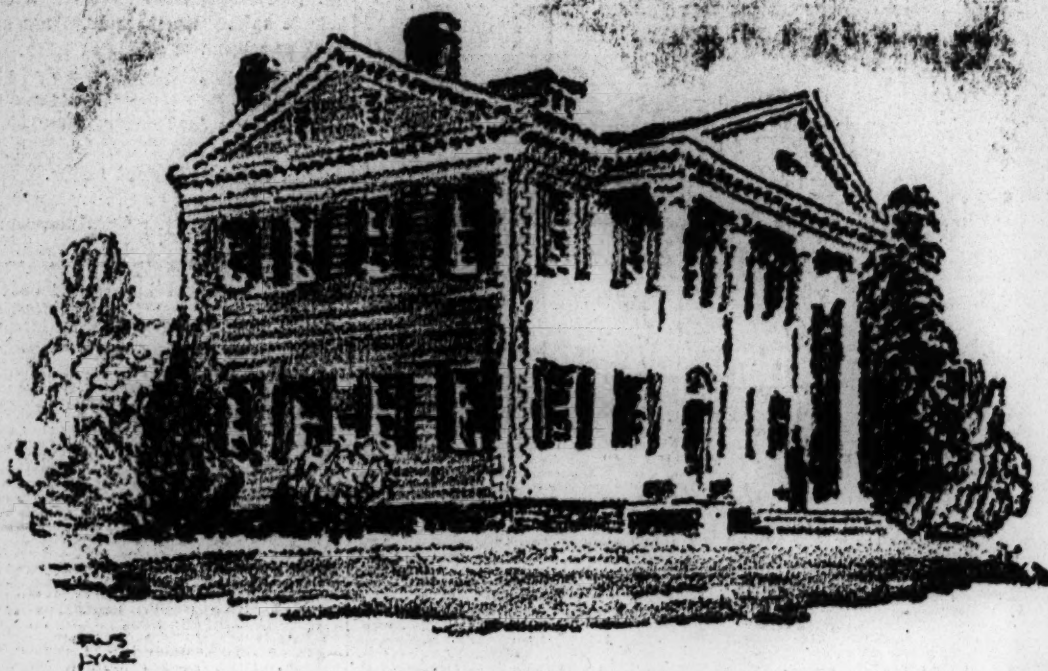
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — Convinced that the coming presidential election will be, in effect, a referendum vote on prohibition, the Anti-Saloon League of America, with the rallying cry, "Good citizens vote, and vote intelligently," has selected Sunday, Oct. 28, as a "Good Citizenship Sunday," while the Christian Herald, acting for a group of church and lay leaders who hold a similar sentiment, has named the same day as "Halt! Rally Day."

The Anti-Saloon League state superintendents have been requested to invite church and temperance leaders to join in a nation-wide, concerted discussion of the issue of good citizenship and speakers in churches throughout the Nation are asked to emphasize the necessity of voting by good citizens to insure good government.

In announcing Good Citizenship Sunday, F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said, "The citizen's first duty is to vote."

The Christian Herald, in issuing its

Old Lyme's Art Centers About This Estate



Griswold House, Where the Lyme Art Association Was Founded. Around the Griswold Estate Still Center the Activities of the Colony.

Colorful Scenes in Old Lyme Attract Widely Known Artists

Old Lyme, stretching along one wide tree-lined avenue near the Connecticut coast, shelters probably the oldest, one of the most important and most flourishing summer art colonies in the United States. As an early settlement of this New England state, Old Lyme and its colorful land-

scapes have long appealed to artists of national and international fame. The annual summer exhibition of the Lyme Art Association yearly attracts thousands of visitors.

The art colony centers chiefly about the estate of Miss Florence Griswold, who has been identified with it from its organization. The majority of the Old Lyme studios are converted barns overgrown with huge grapevines, and outhouses half hidden in the apple trees or farther from the Griswold mansion in the yellow meadow.

House Offers Hospitality

The house itself, a fine Southern Colonial, offers hospitality to artists who come before the spring blossoms and who hardly depart until the gorgeous autumn foliage has been scattered by the winter winds. Next door is the art gallery designed by Charles A. Platt and built in 1921. Spacious and perfectly lighted, the

panelling, on the doors and over the old dining room fireplace: landscapes of Old Lyme, a tower of the Alhambra, Dutch boats, other foreign scenes, even a ludicrous cartoon done in oil depicting the entire group of some forgotten summer colony. Few houses can boast informal murals by Willard L. Metcalf, Childie Haslam, William H. Howe, Henry R. Pore, and then there are loads of framed pictures and one wonders if they were not left in payment of board bills of long ago.

Studio Gossip Is Plentiful

At the artist table during meal time one hears the gossip of the studios, discussion of current exhibitions, intimate anecdotes of the great, reminiscences of pranks of

far-off student days indulged in by now sedate and pompous graybeards.

The founding of the art colony dates back to the beginning of this century, when Henry Ranger in 1900 desired to paint in and about Old Lyme. Mr. Ranger suggested this to Miss Griswold, or "Miss Florence" as she is more frequently called, and received a favorable reply, but she requested that he bring all the artists he could, because Miss Florence did not think one was sufficient to depict Old Lyme. Henry Ranger brought his friends, some of America's most distinguished painters, and such was their enthusiasm that they returned the next year and the next, each year bringing others. In 1902 the Lyme Art Association was founded.

Art Seems Well Established

As one wanders about the studios one finds some of the old group at work: Mr. Pore, Bruce Crane, Martin Baugard, William S. Robinson. Almost every museum of art in the United States possesses interpretations of the contours and moods of Old Lyme landscape. Not far away from the town is the picturesque Lieutenant River widening here and there into lakes or broken by glacial rock formations, giving the scenes the suggestion of a "big" country in miniature. One cannot be in Old Lyme long without realizing that here painting is a traditional and firmly established art and that from that sleepy old countryside lulled by the drone of summer locusts, a genuine and by no means meagre contribution is being made to American art.

Porto Rico Passes Storm Relief Peak

Red Cross Feeding 580,000—Island Turns to Problem of Reconstruction

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (P)—In the belief that the peak of hurricane emergency relief here has been reached and cared for, Henry M.

Etched Christmas Cards

Original process of etching colored made actively by the artist (E. Calhoun) in her studio, on sale there. Call at 2800 Broadway, N. Y. City, near 16th St. Write or phone for samples. Traveler 7284. Special "Passes on Earth" for 1928. Out service of "The Art of Paris." Also N. Y. Society of Craftsmen. Art Center: Fifth Ave. Book Shop, 11 Fifth Ave.; Anne's Candy Shop, 728 Lexington Ave.; Community Novelty Shop, Jackson Heights.

FIRE WASTAGE CUT \$82,000,000 IN SINGLE YEAR

Record of Nation Cited in
Observance of Annual
Prevention Week

WASHINGTON — Encouragement for observance of this week as fire prevention week is contained in an announcement by national sponsors of the campaign that the last year has seen a marked change in the trend of fire loss figures for the United States and a sizable reduction in these charges upon the Nation's pocketbook.

The fire loss estimate of \$478,000,000 for 1927 is a decrease of \$82,000,000 from the total for 1926, the first decrease in the year-to-year comparisons since 1919. Fire prevention workers believe this first actual dollar reduction in annual fire wastage in seven years is a tangible fruit of their efforts during those years to instill habits of carefulness.

The gain is considered especially important in view of the fact that during this seven-year period more than \$7,000,000,000 worth of new construction each year has been added to the fire risk, which now reaches a total of \$50,000,000,000 worth of new buildings in the United States for the period.

More than 200 American cities show a decrease in fire waste for 1927, say investigators of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia each show a decrease in fire losses in 1927. All cities for which comparative data are available in Tennessee, show reductions in 1927 and the same is true with one exception of all cities in North Carolina.

The reduction of loss in Massachusetts cities is noteworthy, as out of about 30 cities for which data was available 23 showed reductions in fire losses. Norwood, O., with a per capita loss of only .08 shows the lowest per capita loss of all cities reporting.

MOSCOW WELCOMES KRASSIN EXPEDITION

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Moscow has followed Leningrad in honoring the participants in the Krassin expedition, a throng of several thousands with banners and music assembling at the station to greet the director of the expedition, Prof. S. R. L. Samoilovitch, Boris Chukhnovskiy, the aviator, and a score of other members of the party as they stepped off the train from Leningrad.

The Assistant War Commissar,

Joseph Unsicht, in an address of welcome, emphasized the collaboration of labor and technology in the expedition, and the sympathy and support which the Russian masses extended to the work of the Krassin.

Business Is Found Better in Face of Coming Elections

W. F. Whiting, Secretary of
Commerce, Says Old-Time
Theory Is Discarded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — American business has finally scrapped the old theory that the time of an election is the time for retrenchment.

Precedent-breaking increases in a variety of basic industries were cited by William F. Whiting, Secretary of Commerce, as showing that national business is expanding rather than slowing down in the middle of the presidential campaign. Apparently the business world holds no apprehension of a diminishment of prosperity no matter what the result of the election, Mr. Whiting said.

Pig iron output, which is one of the standard barometers for the manufacturing world, showed a new high output for all time in September, with an average output of 102,077 tons daily. In addition, purchasers of steel in the railroad, automobile and structural steel business, caused steel plants to be 23 per cent more active than a year ago. Iron and steel as cited by Mr. Whiting enter into many other industries and are indicative of the current industrial expansion that is now general.

The building industry presents another example of general stability of business, Mr. Whiting said, with the contracts for new buildings awarded in 37 states aggregating \$588,000,000, or 12 per cent above last year.

Dollar volume of trade as reflected by check payments in the principal cities outside of New York increased almost 9 per cent, reaching a total of \$23,000,000,000. In addition, car loadings were higher, with railroad estimates that the final quarter of the year will show an increase of 5 per cent over 1927.

The effect of the textile strike settlement is likely to have a good moral effect in New England, Mr. Whiting added.

ALBERTA'S LOOKOUT TOWERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—Central Alberta will be equipped with a complete network of lookout towers to be erected on prominent elevations for the use of fire rangers.

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CURB ON CRIME PUBLICITY IS RECOMMENDED

Prison Association Hears Plea for Exclusion of Curious From Courts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Sentiment opposing too much publicity in connection with crime and criminal trials was revealed in the sessions of the American Prison Association's fifty-eighth annual congress here.

An association movement looking to exclusion of the merely curious members of the public from criminal trials was suggested by Charles H. Johnson, commissioner of charities of New York, who asserted the public criminal trial is a school of crime.

General belief in so-called crime waves is due largely to unusual publicity with regard to crime, according to E. R. Cass, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York, and president of the national association. He explained there were no dependable statistics on which to base an opinion that crime has increased. The association now is promoting collection of reliable statistics on the subject, he added.

Constructive Effort Sought
More dependable and constructive methods of preparing prison inmates for a return to useful living and better safeguards for boys and girls to prevent possible careers of delinquency and crime were also advocated by speakers.

Preliminary to opening the congress, sessions of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, an allied organization, were held. The American Prison Association is composed of various officials and professional leaders concerned with prison administration and the rehabilitation of prisoners. Included are wardens, chaplains, superintendents of prisons, judges, lawyers, parole officers and social workers.

While there have been notable advances in systematic study and humane handling of prisoners, together with a growth of juvenile and other agencies looking to crime prevention there still is needed, speakers said, a more thorough study of the whole subject and greater attention on the part of schools and churches to the problems of youth.

A disinterested investigation of parole and probation methods of dealing with prisoners within the last decade, with a view to increased effectiveness in reform, was proposed by President Cass. Prisoners may meet all the tests to which they are subjected and be rated complete "successes," Mr. Cass said, yet later, following their release, return to careers of crime.

Politics Blamed
Political influence in criminal procedure was held in part responsible for this condition.

Better supervision of youth in its periods of leisure was advocated by William L. Butcher, member of the Statutory Crime Commission of New York, who declared that 70 to 90 per cent of delinquency arises from leisure after school hours. Mr. Butcher favored turning to constructive account the "gang spirit" which is essentially sound.

"The big city gangs, out of which juvenile delinquents and later adult gangsters are made, merely have the wrong social values and ideals," he said. "The gang should be taken in hand early and its activities given social rather than anti-social direction. Many a boy has graduated from a gang into prison simply because someone did not recognize his qualities of leadership and turn them in the right direction."

Both the schools and the churches, especially the former have heavy responsibilities in this field, said Mr. Butcher, who condemned also salacious books and magazines as an influence toward crime and delinquency.

Continuous ministrations to the religious needs of all prisoners was urged at a session of prison chaplains by the Rev. J. C. Balfe of the Bridewell Prison, Chicago.

NEW FORD CARS REACH 5500 DAILY

8500 a Day Expected, Says
Company, in Few Months

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company is now producing its new cars at a rate of 5500 per day, and expects to be turning out more than 8500 machines a day within a few months, according to a company announcement.

"Every Ford assembly plant in the world was in operation on Oct. 1," the statement said, "and indications are that the next few months will see the previous Ford record of 8500 model T cars established in 1926, surpassed by the production rate of the new Ford cars and trucks."

The statement added that due to improvements in the manufacturing process worked out since introduction of the car, production costs have been materially reduced, and that the decrease will continue as production schedules increase.

TEXTILE STRIKE GROWS IN POLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The strike of textile workers in Poland is assuming large proportions and now embraces, besides Lodz, most textile centers in the country.

Representatives of the employers and workers are conferring with the Labor Minister in Warsaw, with a view to finding a basis for a settlement.

CUBA BUILDING MILK PLANT
HAVANA, Cuba (By U.P.)—While on a visit to Oriente Province recently President Machado laid the corner stone of a condensed-milk plant capable of supplying the demand for that product in the entire island. More than \$5,000,000 worth of the product is now imported annually from the United States.

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ORIENTAL RUGS—FIFTH FLOOR

NOT ROME BUT VENETIA DRAWS MOST TOURISTS

Last Year About 200,000 Visited Venice—Seaside Resorts Popular

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—It is calculated that last year as many as 800,000 foreigners entered Italy—a figure which, it is less than the maximum reached in 1925 (1,100,000), is not below the average for the last five years.

All far-sighted Italian financiers realize the importance of the tourist industry. A mild climate, beauties of art and nature, and a deeply interesting history—ancient, medieval and modern—make Italy a magnet toward which many persons turn, and all that can be done to increase this lure is considered wise state-manship. It is now recognized that tourists form one of the chief resources of the country, and the authorities are anxious that foreign visitors should receive every attention.

Upper Adige Popular
Strange to say, it is neither to Rome nor to Florence that most travelers flock, but to Venetia, Venice and the adjoining districts center to be the most important tourist center in Italy. In 1927 about 200,000 foreigners visited Venice; the Lido and the other seaside resorts near Venice have attracted especially Germans, Poles, Hungarians and Czechoslovaks. The number of tourists from North and South America who visited Venice in 1927 was over 40,000.

Next to Venetia comes the province of Liguria (the Italian Riviera), with about 185,000 visitors; here the English and Swiss head the list of tourists, but the Italian Riviera has also received a large contingent of Greeks, Bulgars, Rumanians and Turks.

The Upper Adige or Southern Tyrol is also a popular resort; about 145,000 foreigners visited it last year. Rome and Tuscany are somewhat in the rear for popularity. In 1927, the City of the Caesars had only 138,000 foreign visitors, while Tuscany and Lombardy were visited by 124,000 and 109,000 tourists, respectively.

Naples and Campania
In spite of their distance from the frontier, Naples and the Campania are always centers of great attraction. Of the 102,000 foreign visitors to Naples, the great majority was composed of Anglo-Saxons. The Venetia Julia is visited almost exclusively by Austrians, Hungarians, Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs. The number of visitors to Sicily is growing every year; in 1927 they numbered 62,000, most of them being English and Germans. Piedmont has been visited by comparatively few strangers, barely 13,000, mostly of

French nationality, who come to Italy for business reasons. The least popular Italian regions are Calabria and Basilicata, the two provinces together having been visited by only 374 foreign tourists.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of visitors entering Italy and touring the country in motorcars. While the number of cars which entered Italy in 1922 was 4000, it has now risen to 15,000, and there are indications of a further increase in the future. The average length of sojourn on the part of foreigners in Italy is 18 days, and the money spent by tourists is calculated at 3,000,000,000 lire a year.

Japanese Join in Treaty With New Zealand

Each Grants to Other Country "Most Favored Nation" Trading Terms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—An exchange of notes between the New Zealand and Japanese Governments has improved the commercial relations of these countries. They mutually agree to grant "most favored nation" treatment to each other in matters of commerce, customs, and navigation.

Downie Stewart, the Minister of Finance, informed the New Zealand Parliament that Japan has commercial and other treaties with other countries under which lower rates of customs duty are charged on certain articles produced in those countries than on similar goods of New Zealand origin. The first practical effect for the Dominion is that its butter can be imported into Japan at 4d. per pound less duty than formerly. This is in line with the concession granted to Canada. New Zealand is already exporting butter to Japan to the annual value of \$132,000, and the Canadian business in this commodity is worth \$138,000.

Publication of the arrangement coincided with the visit to New Zealand of a Japanese naval training squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral S. Kobayashi, and including in its personnel His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, a brother of the Emperor. The visitors were lavishly entertained, and reference was made to the special association of the Japanese navy with New Zealand's war efforts, the main body of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force having been conveyed by the Japanese warship Ibuli.

In expressing his pleasure at the successful conclusion of the treaty negotiations, Mr. Tokusawa, Japanese Consul-General for Australia and New Zealand, declared that it was all very well for New Zealand and his nation to be friendly. It must not end there. They must do their utmost to see that the great region washed by the waters of the Pacific made its solid contribution to the peace of the world.

British Representative in Canada



SIR WILLIAM CLARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The newly appointed British High Commissioner to the Dominion, on his arrival in Ottawa, described himself as "an additional channel of communication between His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and His Majesty's Government in Canada." Sir William has served his country in many important positions during the last 30 years, having been Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade since 1917. He has acted on several commercial commissions and has been private secretary at the Board of Trade at different times to Mr. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill. Sir William is seen with his wife and daughter.

Valuable Relics of Capt. James Cook Now Owned by Australian Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRISBANE, Queensland.—When presenting a copy of a portrait of Captain Cook to the South State School at Toowoomba, Sir Littleton Groom, chairman of the parliamentary library committee, gave interesting information regarding the historical articles in the possession of Parliament which relate to Captain Cook.

On March 21, 1923, he said, the Commonwealth Government purchased from the library of Mr. Bolckow of Martin Hall, Yorkshire, Eng., at a public auction, the Cook MSS. for £6750. The most interesting of the five lots acquired is Captain Cook's Journal, written by himself of the voyage in H. M. barque Endeavour, dated May 27, 1768, to July 11, 1771.

The information concerning his voyage along the east coast of Australia from Point Hicks to Torres Straits, during which Botany Bay was entered and named by Captain Cook, is of great value to Australian history. For many years the existence of Cook's own copy of his Journal was unknown to students. The copy is a folio of 1740 pages, bound in green morocco leather, for which £5000 was paid. The second item is Captain Cook's correspondence with the Admiralty Victualling Office, including secret instructions to him for his voyage in the Endeavour. Although it was known that Cook received secret instructions, no copy had ever been traced until this copy was offered for sale. The price paid for it was £500.

The third item is the log book of H. M. barque Endeavour, dated May 26, 1768, to Oct. 5, 1770. The fourth is the log book of H. M. S. Dolphin, dated Aug. 21, 1766, to Oct. 16, 1767. This is an important record of a

voyage to the South Seas by Capt. Samuel Wallis, who discovered the island of Tahiti, and on whose recommendation Captain Cook and the scientific party proceeded thither. Included in the collection is Captain Cook's description of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Cape Breton.

INDIA IS URGED TO EXPECT BIG CHANGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—Contact with the West has profoundly affected the whole structure of national thought and existence in India, declared Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, in his farewell address as Chancellor of Bombay University. From the joint labors of Asian and European, said Sir Leslie, a new and cosmopolitan culture was springing into life. It was Asian, for its roots were

embedded in the traditions and aspirations of an eastern people; and it was European, because it was aglow with the reflection of the culture of the West.

The Chancellor urged the need for the study of modern history as a means of understanding modern world relations. "India is bound to take her rightful place," he declared, "among the great nations of the world. Important and far-reaching political changes in her constitutional position are as certain to come as day follows night."

Scholars Aid in Preserving Scots Language

Sir Joseph Dobbie Praised Literary Men of Northeast for Their Efforts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH—Sir Joseph Dobbie, president of the Burns Federation, presiding at the annual conference of the federation in Aberdeen, said they knew the important part Aberdeen and the North occupied in the vernacular language, and in the literature of Scotland from the days of John Barbour and Gavin Douglas down to William Alexander and their great living poet, Charles Murray.

It was, said Sir Joseph, largely owing to the great army of scholars and writers in this part of Scotland, where the dialect persisted more strongly than in any other part, that the Burns Federation was able to do such good work. They did not believe that the Scottish language was fated to perish, or that the writings of Burns or Scott Ferguson would become as sealed books to future generations of Scotsmen.

But of this they were satisfied, that if this were to be averted it would be largely owing to the persistent efforts of the numerous army of literary men in the northeast of Scotland, and to the work of such living writers as Dr. Charles Murray, Prof. Alexander Gray, Prof. Alexander Jack and others, which was known and appreciated by all who sought to preserve their national language and literature.

Baillie Reid, in an address of welcome, referred to the visit of Burns to the city and remarked that Aberdonians never forgot those whom they took in. Burns got some of his material for songs in the neighborhood of Aberdeen, made several good friends there, and contributed verse to an Aberdeen periodical.

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CANADA SEEKS TRADE OF AFRICA IN CANNED FISH

Elder Dempsters Decide to Increase Sailings From Canada to West Africa

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—It is stated that, as one of the first results of the West African exhibition at the Canadian National Exhibition, Elder Dempsters have decided to increase their present service between Canada and West Africa to a fortnightly one. Another result is that the eastern provinces of Canada are about to attempt to capture the export trade in canned and dried fish to West Africa, at present held by S. S. Sandana and Spain. This runs, if British and other parts of West Africa be included, to \$10,000,000 per annum, and is on the increase with the expansion of that part of the world.

The new occupation for Europeans with capital, planting palm oil palms and expressing the oil by factory treatment in the East, receives some interesting light in an article by Mr. Malet, in the Planter of Malaya, just to hand. He considers, based on results to date, that a 2000-acre estate at maturity should produce at least 140 to 150 tons a month regularly. In Sumatra, with under 3 per cent free fatty oil, mature palm oil can be produced, with the bulk method of shipment, to fetch £15 a ton profit, or more. It fetches a £2 premium over the West African standard today, due to the American demand for the fat-free article.

Attention is being given in fruit circles here to the new report of Prof. Clark Powell on grapefruit production in British Honduras. This is rapidly becoming as popular as in America. He thinks that colony is ideally suited for producing it both for the British and Canadian markets. The fruit is equal to any other and can be delivered in Canada much cheaper than the products of the United States. Imports into Britain have grown from a few hundred

cases to over 600,000 cases last year. The United States supplied over 500,000 of these, however.

The various new governors recently appointed to different colonies—that is, transferred from one to another—will be leaving shortly to take up their duties. Sir Cecil and Lady Rodwell go to Southern Rhodesia (though that is a dominion, and not a colony). Lady Rodwell was the founder of the Girl Guide movement in Kenya. Sir Gordon Guggisberg, of Gold Coast fame, replaces him in British Guiana, where a transport expert will be required under the new schemes of official development.

The Liverpool Cocoa Terminal Market has been formally opened, to the accompaniment of a number of telegrams of good will from New York. Meanwhile, the cocoa pool of the big West African firms here has had to be dissolved and has led to a sudden drop in prices, which (so closely is the world connected today) has affected cotton shipments to West Africa. However, the consumption of sweets today is too large, particularly with Christmas coming on, for the fall to be of long duration.

Between 50 and 60 students will be in residence at the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad, during the new academic year. Both the hostel and the college sugar factory have proved great successes. A low temperature research station for bananas and other tropical fruit has also been established.

NAVAL MANEUVERS PLANNED

By WIRELESS
LONDON—Nearly 50 ships, including battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines of the Atlantic fleet, are assembled in Cromarty Firth for the autumn maneuvers. Altogether 84 different practices have been arranged.

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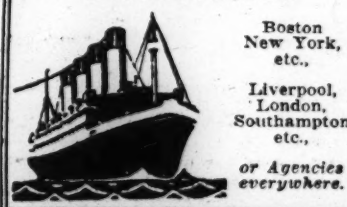
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Copenhagen's Great Founder Is Honored in Stirring National Festival of Song

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—Copenhagen has been celebrating the eighth centenary of its founder, Absalon, archbishop, statesman and warrior, to whose vision Denmark owes the foundation of its beautiful capital.

The scene of Copenhagen's home to its founder was the big square in front of the town hall, the facade of which is ornamented with a large, gilt representation of Absalon.

The memorial celebration commenced at 9:30 p. m. The gates of the town hall were flung open, and out streamed thousands of boys and girls, hundreds of singers and musicians—and last, a small cluster of young girls wearing red and white, the Danish colors. They represented an Absalon society.

Then there appeared on the platform four men holding high their ancient instruments dating back some 2000 years. They sent forth their weird, stirring call—a message from centuries long gone by. It rang out loud and beautiful, followed by loud applause from tens of thousands of enthusiastic Danes. Then there were speeches, Dr. Kaper, the historian, paying a tribute

to Absalon, parts of whose castle are still to be seen beneath the eaves of the palace. Absalon, said Dr. Kaper, prevailed upon one of his canons, Saxo, to write his far-famed chronicle or saga, Gesta Danorum, perhaps the greatest medieval record in all Europe.

"That as other nations are wont to be gladdened by the memory of their forebears," says Saxo, "Absalon, the Archbishop of the Danes, could not bear that our Fatherland, for whose honour he was always fire and flame, should be without such a memorable record."

When Dr. Kaper finished, the gilded effigy of the bishop was suddenly illuminated against the dark bulk of the town hall, high above the enthusiastic crowd.

There were also memorial services in the Cathedral of Copenhagen and other churches of the city.



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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BIG THREE TEAMS
OPEN WITH WINS

No Big Eastern Upsets Although Navy Colgate Bow to Defeats

The results of the largest eastern college football games Saturday were generally as expected, and there were no indications of any really "great" teams in the making. The winners generally scored their victories through presenting larger and heavier squads and in the main the favorites were hardly pressed.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton triumphed in easy fashion in their opening contests, with the last named displaying the greatest scoring power. The United States Naval Academy again met a tatter and received its second defeat of the season at the hands of the Boston College eleven by a score of 6 to 0.

The United States Military Academy eleven had to display its utmost to defeat the Southern Methodist University team by a close score of 14 to 13. The Army eleven faced a team with the versatility of mid-season training, and its attack bewildered the Cadets.

The battle put up by the Army, however, in scoring touchdowns for touchdowns, intimates that this West Point team is going to play football worth viewing this season. The Navy eleven was badly outplayed during the first half of its game with Boston College, but gradually wore down the visitors in the second half and just missed scoring by the dogged defense faced.

The Navy has now gone through its two games without a score, losing to Wake and Elkins, 2 to 0, the previous week.

Yale and Princeton won their opening games in a manner that indicates their customary powerful teams. Coach Marvin A. Stevens' 25, who replaced T. A. D. Jones as coach at Yale, sent forth his blue-jerseyed players in much the same creditable manner his predecessor has done in the past, and used 36 players to defeat University of Maine, 27 to 0, showing the spectators some reliable reserves.

Princeton smothered the University of Vermont team, 50 to 0, the largest score the Tigers have run up for some time, although not tested much defensively, the offense of the backs aided materially by the line lift and charge of the forwards.

Harvard graduates viewing their team's 20-0 win over Springfield Y. M. C. A. College left the Stadium smitten at least that Coach Arnold Horwath '21 has a better team than last year. But the defense, particularly on the line, must prove itself under a more severe test to convince these same graduates that the Crimson approaches in any way some of the teams representative of Harvard in the past.

Dartmouth's big eleven won its second game downing Hobart College by a 44-0 score and the beginning of the Green arctic attack was in evidence with a combination of F. R. Brethuit '28 and A. K. Marsters '30 handling forwards as did Miles J. Lane '28, now graduated, and Marsters last year. Dartmouth completed eight of 12 passes for gains.

Columbia's eleven continued its victorious march with its second triumph this time defeating Union College by a score of 27 to 0. The Columbia eleven was alert throughout and its aggressiveness in the front line means trouble for future opponents. H. W. Kumpf '29, veteran fullback, placed himself among the leading backs of the East scoring three of the Blue and White's touchdowns.

The University of Pennsylvania eleven gave Princeton and Marshall its most decisive defeat in 21 years, when the Red and Blue attack overwhelmed the visitors by a score of 48 to 0. The team attack realized over 550 yards during the afternoon's work. Cornell easily bested the University of Niagara eleven, 24 to 0, although the latter literally gave Cornell its chances for scores by fumbles. The Cornell team however showed encouraging improvement.

Brown, still famous through its "iron men" eleven of two years ago, opened with an easy win over Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 22 to 0. Coach D. O. McLaughlin's team has no "iron men" qualities this season.

A Vanderbilt University was decidedly outwitted by Colgate, but with undiminished determination the Commodores gained the upper hand with a flourish attack, and the Colgate eleven on the defensive most of the way. Vanderbilt scored on the first play of the game when J. C. Armstrong '30 ran the Colgate eleven, 36 to 0, and has now totaled 134 points in two games, thereby leading the eastern eleven for scoring honors.

With 16 first downs by rushing, to none for West Virginia Wesleyan, New York University easily won its game, 26 to 7. Three successive forward passes gave the visitors two first downs and their only score in the final quarter. The Colgate eleven, however, nothing like the easy time of last year in defeating Gettysburg University, having won last season, 34 to 13, but this season it scored only 12 points, although the visitors failed to cross the Pennsylvania State goal line.

Princeton trampled Bethany by a 52-0 score, winning the game in the first quarter with 20 points scored. Syracuse proved that the past week's time had been utilized to the utmost and downed William and Mary, 32 to 0, after barely defeating Hobart, 12 to 6, the previous week. Lehigh had its work cut out in defeating the Pennsylvania Military College and when the final whistle blew, its best work brought forth a victorious score of only 14 to 7.

Two of the New England "Little Three" won their games Saturday. Amherst defeating Bowdoin, 7 to 3, and Williams holding Middlebury scoreless, while putting over three touchdowns. Princeton's third member, was soundly trounced by the Connecticut Aggies, 33 to 0. Not one of the State of Maine eleven won Saturday, Maine losing to Yale, Bowdoin to Amherst. Bates to the Massachusetts Aggies and where the hitting was hardest, and closely with a 24-0 win over Colby and marked the possible beginning of another undefeated season under the tutelage of Arthur O. Samson, and Medford eleven having completed last season without defeat.

Boston University opened its new home field with ceremonies, but its best football effort brought forth only a scoreless tie, University of New Hampshire refusing the Boston eleven anything except even honors. Rhode Island State had a real assignment in defeating the United States Coast Guard eleven, 9 to 0.

United States Takes Polo Championship of Americas With Makeshift Team It Defeats Argentine Quartet in Third and Deciding Game by Score of 13 to 7—Hopping at No. 2 Position

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The United States polo team, which was organized after the loss of the second game of the international series for the championship of the Americas, with only one player who ever competed in international matches before, and three young aspirants, swamped the famous Argentine four, winners of the second game, by the overwhelming score of 13 to 7, in the final game of the series, on International Field Meadowbrook, on Saturday afternoon.

It was a most extraordinary combination that faced the South Americans in the crucial battle, but it worked. Three of the team had never played in any other position than the one they occupied in the fourth, and the fourth was exclusively a forward also, playing at No. 1. There was not a single regular defensive man to cope with those famous international forwards, Arturo J. Kenny and Jackson D. Nelson, while supporting these players were William H. Lacey and John B. Miles, both accustomed to turning attacks, for many years.

Against this well-knit and beautifully mounted team were William H. Lacey, at No. 1; Earl A. S. Hopping, playing polo only for the past two years; Thomas Hitchcock Jr., at No. 2; and John B. Miles, at No. 3 for the first time, and Whiston F. C. Guest, who had been almost kept off the team as too much of a No. 2 to play back. But this team was all ready to play the kind of polo which cannot lose.

Hitting freely with drives that were scarcely ever below 60 yards in length, and frequently traveling more than 100, each in turn swept the well-patterned carpet tactics of the visitors from the Pampas out of position, and after allowing the Argentines to tie the score at 2-2 early in the third chukker, let loose such a swarm of wallows that by the end of the half the score stood at 9 to 2. Three more were added to this total before the Argentines could recover from the onslaught, and the attempt of the South Americans to settle into their stride was finally ended when Guest showed that he was not a novice, and was as close to midfield to end the eighth and final period.

It would be invidious to select the outstanding hitter of the American team; but there was no doubt as to the effective play of the new substitute, Hopping, was always on the ball, and even from the midst of the scrimmage, his wallows went with a force and accuracy that made play easy for his associates. Assuming the place at No. 2 of the better players, Lacey, who was in the world today—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.—he did full justice to his possibilities. His orange helmet, like a plume, was always visible wherever the hitting was hardest, and never once did he fail to get speed on the ball. Largely built, he was well mounted on the ponies of his many associates, A. C. St. Louis, and the ponies were also of great help to him, with their speed and power.

Especially was he effective on Chumley's associate, A. C. St. Louis, and the ponies were also of great help to him, with their speed and power. Especially was he effective on Chumley's associate, A. C. St. Louis, and the ponies were also of great help to him, with their speed and power.

United States Takes Polo Championship of Americas

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25 20 Good Styles
to Select From

these splendid and very popular
are here in all sizes and all
and tan kid, Russia calf, of black
and tan kid with suede quarters.

*Arch—Every Pair Built on a
Combination Last*

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Peace Heroes

John Pestalozzi, Founder of Modern Education

There have been great soldiers, men who have fought and conquered and given their all for their faith and their country. The world acknowledges and honors them as heroes, Heroes of War.

In the realm of heroism are others who have conquered, not by the force of might or of arms, but by faith, courage, and perseverance, men and women whose lives have been one long struggle against overwhelming odds to carry out their purposes of good for their fellow man; men and women so steadfast and true that this world is far better because of their sacrifices. These are the Heroes of Peace.

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

IT WAS the year 1752. The bright summer sun shone cheerfully down on the ancient towers and pointed spires of the city of Zurich, in Switzerland.

In the center of the town, on the great bridge which spans the river Limmat, the market was a riot of color. Huge baskets of vegetables and fragrant bouquets of flowers lined either side of the bridge. Now and then a musical voice called,

"Oranges, oranges, o-r-a-n-g-e-s!" And now and again the shrill laughter of little children and the patter of their scampering feet rose above the voices of the merchants and the buyers as they bargained.

Housewives, their arms loaded with fruit and vegetables, hurried home with their delicious burdens. Sometimes a man dressed in the latest fashion stopped at the flower stall and, purchasing a nosegay, carried it jauntily away.

On the very edge of the crowd stood a sturdy peasant woman and a plainly though very neatly dressed boy of 7 years.

"Come, Babel," the little lad was saying, "let's buy and go home. I'm hungry."

"Wait a while," answered the woman, "see, my tiny John Henry, the crowd is thinning. Even now the merchants are not as busy as they were a short time ago. They begin to look around for buyers. Soon they will begin to ask less and less for their wares. Then we'll buy, for every penny we save helps your dear mother so much."

The Rudenplatz, Zurich

When only a very few people loitered on the bridge and the merchants were about to gather their wares together, Babel and tiny John Henry Pestalozzi stopped at the flower stall. A little later they left the bridge, walking slowly, for the basket which Babel carried was heavy with fresh fruit and many good things to eat. They turned into a small square called Rudenplatz. Then, turning again to the south, they passed into a narrow street and stopped before the corner house.

Over the little shop where John Pestalozzi had children leamed from the window.

"What did you bring us?" called Barbara and Baptist, John Henry's brother and sister.

"Just wait until you see Babel's basket," called John Henry as he followed Babel up the stairs of the house which bore the name, "The Black Horn."

"Do not scuff your feet," warned Babel as they climbed. "Your mother cannot buy you too many shoes."

"I am careful, Babel," said John Henry. "See, I lift my feet so high!" Just then the door of the apartment was thrown open by the two eager children who gathered around Babel.

"What would I do without you, Babel!" said the sweet voice of Mme. Pestalozzi, who was mending near the great open fire.

"I shall never break my promise to your husband," Babel answered. "I shall always stay with you as long as I am of assistance."

"Faithful Babel," said Mme. Pestalozzi, and then her attention was taken by John Henry, who stood before her, his hands held behind his back. "What have you there?" she asked.

Then little John Henry held forth the fragrant, gay bouquet of flowers which he had bought with some of his savings.

"See," he cried, "these are for the best mother in all the world!"

And Mme. Pestalozzi, as she hugged John Henry, thought that all mother could have more thoughtful and loving children than she. No labor seemed too hard to do for them. Even the rigid way she had to pinch and save did not bother her, for she loved her children dearly.

And as she had a very good education herself, she wished to do the best she could for her three fatherless children. That is why, instead of moving to a small near-by hamlet where she could have lived in ease and comfort with her brother, she chose to live in her old home over the shop. For the schools in Zurich were very good, and also cheap.

At first John Henry went to a day school, and as soon as lessons were over, he came home to his mother and the faithful Babel. Then he changed his best clothes to others and, after that sat down to read some story or listen to his mother as she told some tale of the knights of old or one of strange adventure.

John Henry listens and resolves

When the simple evening meal was over, John Henry and his brother and sister would get out their books and, gathered around the dining table, study their lessons for the next day. And so the days and years passed in this happy household until John Henry was 9 years old.

Then one day John Henry was made very happy, for his grandfather, who was a minister in a little town not far from Zurich, invited the boy to spend his summer holidays with him.

O, what wonderful days those were! He roamed the fields, waded through the tiny brooks, milked the cows and raked the hay. Sometimes he went to call on the poor people of his grandfather's parish. He watched them, spinning in their little kitchens and listened as they told the minister their troubles. And from that time on John Henry Pestalozzi decided that when he grew to be a great big man he would try to do something to help the peasants. And he made up his mind to be a pastor like his grandfather, for John Henry admired and loved his mother's father.

So he went to college and studied

to be a minister. But after his first sermon he decided that he was not meant to be a minister. Then he thought he would be a lawyer and help the peasants in that way. But finally he made up his mind to help them in the latest fashion so that others might copy his methods.

So, he went to live with a very successful farmer and after learning his ways started out for himself. In 1767, when he was 22, with the legacy which his father had left him and with the help of a banker friend he bought a small farm of very poor land. He named it Neuhof, or new farm.

On this tract of land he built a small house and some farm buildings. Then he began to plant his crops. He had decided to plant madder, which is used for dyeing, but as this plant takes 16 months to ripen he decided he would grow vegetables as well—artichokes, cauliflower, broccoli and cabbages.

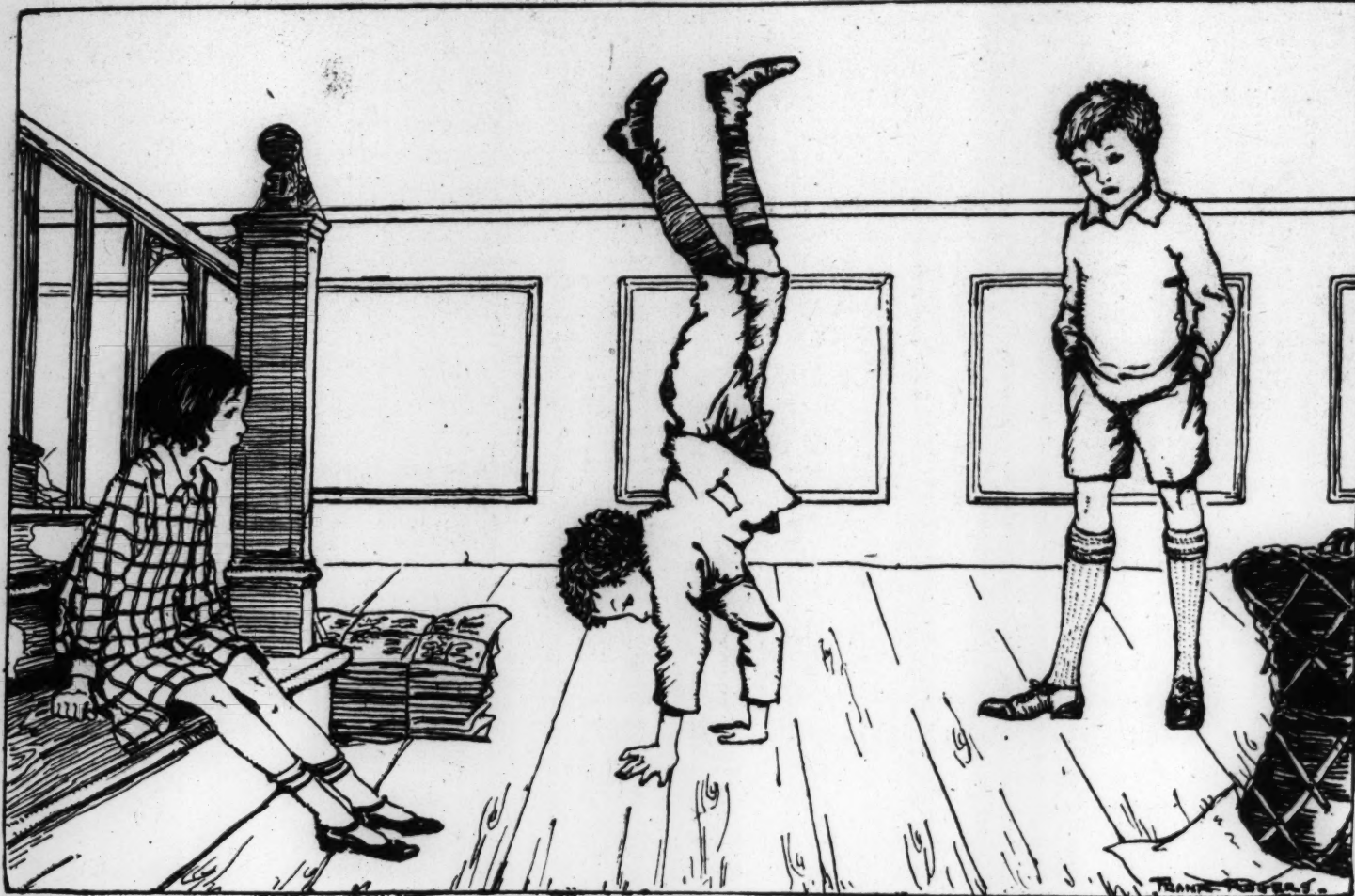
For a while everything went smoothly, the crops grew and John Henry went to Zurich and brought back his bride, Anna, whom he had known since he was a small boy.

Together they worked hard on the farm, but it did not prosper as he had expected. Still they would not be discouraged.

After a while a little son came to John Henry and his wife Anna. From that time on he found no greater pleasure than watching his son grow and develop.

Sometimes the little boy went out into the fields with his father and the birds, and sometimes John Henry showed his tiny son how water always flows downhill, and many other interesting things.

All this time he was watching the poor people around him and trying to think of some way to help them. But as his madder farm did not prosper he could not help them in that way.



Trot Walked Across the Hall on His Hands.

The House Next Door

[The House Next Door had been empty for some years. Michael, who was a lonely, imaginative little boy, used to make up tales to himself about it. But when his cousin Clare arrived she insisted on exploring his dream house, and on their second visit they heard a faint creak, creak on the staircase, and a small boy crept slowly down the stairs.]

By MARION ST. JOHN WEBB Chapter IV

AS SOON as Clare saw that it was only a small boy creeping down the stairs she stepped into the passage, followed by Michael.

The little boy on the stairs stopped, gripped the banisters hard, and stood staring at them.

"Hullo!" said Clare in what she meant to be a grown-up voice. "Who are you, little boy?"

The boy did not answer, but still stood staring. His hands fidgeted in a nervous way. Clare repeated her question.

Craning his neck the boy peered beyond Clare into the kitchen. There he saw a woman, "Are you by yourself?" Clare was too cautious to say "yes," but Michael nodded.

"Are you the children from next door?" asked the boy timidly. "Oh, so you DID see our letter,"

exclaimed Clare. "Why didn't you answer it?"

"He said—'the boy hesitated as if trying to remember something.' He said—'does anybody know that you've found us here?'" said Clare quickly.

"He said I wasn't to tell you nothing till you'd told me if anybody else knewed about us being here," said the boy.

"Nobody else knows," said Clare, "only Michael and I." She waved her hand toward Michael.

"And you promise you won't tell no one?" said the boy.

Clare frowned. "Why shouldn't we tell anyone?"

"If you do—oh he said we should be turned out—or put in prison perhaps," the boy stammered.

"Prison?" This was getting exciting. Clare pursed up her mouth into the shape of a button. "Prison!" she said. "Why, what have you done?"

"No," said the boy assuredly. "We haven't done nothing—except use this empty house to sleep in because we haven't nowhere else to go."

"Haven't you got any home?" said Michael, speaking for the first time. The boy shook his head.

"Where's your mother?" asked Clare.

He shook his head again. "Haven't got one," he said.

"What's your name?" said Michael. "Trot," said the boy.

"Well, who's US?" Clare wanted to know.

"Father and me," said Trot. "Oh," said Clare. "Well, where's your father now?"

"Hop picking," Trot told her.

Trot's Story

Gradually they learned his story. A week ago Trot and his father had come down into Kent to work as hop pickers. There was an old granny living in the north of England who was very poor, and his father sent money to the granny each week; by the time he had done this and bought food there wasn't any money left to pay rent—so they slept in this empty house. They were afraid of being found because his father said the police could turn them out or even arrest them for being on private property—even though they weren't doing any harm to the property.

Trot went on to tell them that when, last night, they had found the letter written on the calendar his father had feared it might be a trap to catch them, so they had not answered it. Instead, Trot had been left behind today when the father went off hop picking, and had been told to hide and find out if it really was only children from next door who had discovered that someone was using the empty house. Trot

hadn't meant anyone to see him, but he hadn't had time to hide properly before Clare and Michael had come in that morning.

"And don't tell no one else we're here," begged Trot.

Making Friends

Realizing that Clare and Michael were willing to be friends with him, Trot quickly lost his shyness and nervousness. The three children sat on the stairs together talking, and Trot showed them how he could imitate a thrush and a blackbird. Michael thought he was awfully clever and made up his mind to practice when he was alone to see if he couldn't imitate birds like Trot. Then Trot stood on his head, and walked across the hall on his hands. And Michael was filled with longing to be able to do the same.

"Well," said Clare at length, "now I think we'd better make out a list."

"List of what?" inquired Michael. "Of the things we'll bring in for Trot and his father to use," explained Clare, bringing a piece of paper and pencil out of her pocket.

Clare loved making lists, and clearly she had decided to adopt and look after the hop picker and his little boy. "We shan't be able to bring you very much food, of course," she said to Trot, "only what we can save from our own meals, eh, Michael?"

But we can bring you other things that belong to us."

At the head of the list she wrote "Soap." "I'll cut my tablet in half this week, and Michael can cut his in half next week," said Clare. "It's very awkward not being able to tell Mrs. George anything about it—because I don't really think she'd mind if she knew, and she'd help us—but still, if you'd rather we didn't—"

Trot was shaking his head vigorously.

"All right," said Clare, "we'll just have to bring what we can—just our things that we can do what we like with."

As she looked thoughtfully down at Trot's thin, worn stockings she had an idea.

"How much pocket money do you have, Michael?" she asked.

"Sixpence a week," said Michael. "I have a shilling a week," said Clare, "and I'm allowed to spend it as I like."

Trot listened to this with round eyes. A shilling sounded a great lot of money to him. He thought Clare must be a very rich little girl.

"Once," said Trot huskily, "a gentleman gave me tuppence for running a message for him."

"What did you buy?" asked Clare. "Two currant buns—one for me and one for father," said Trot. "They didn't half taste fine," he added.

In the distance a bell began to ring. "That's our luncheon bell," said Michael. "We must go at once," exclaimed Clare, jumping up, "but we will try to come back this evening."

(To Be Continued)

The Mail Bag

Pismo Beach, California

Dear Editor:

I have written to the Mail Bag once before, but that was from Taft, California. Now I want to tell you about our farm, where we are living this summer.

My uncle has two horses, Doctor, 11 years old, and Billy, 15 years old. Doctor is a big work horse. Billy came from Mexico, so we do not know his history, but we do know he is part mustang, because it shows in his mottle. Doctor is a very light brown, while Billy is a very fine bay, with a coal black mane.

I like to help my uncle irrigate strawberries. We have a small reservoir about five feet deep, made of cement, covered with asphalt. It holds 23,000 gallons, but that is not very much when you come to irrigate 75 rows of strawberries, for I used half the water in the reservoir to irrigate those 75 rows.

There are pollywogs in the reservoir, too. Two weeks ago they were not as big as the head of a safety pin, but now they are about as big as a ring. Don't they grow fast, though?

I like the Christian Science Monitor, for it helps me a great deal in my school work. "Apron Strings of Tent 9" was very interesting. I always read the Young Folks' Page, The Children's Page and The Children's Corner and never miss a record only the Sunny Hours. If I can help it.

If any girl my age would like to write to me their letters will be welcome. I am 12 years old. I like to play baseball, basketball and tennis. I play the piano, too.

Frances B.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Mail Bag so much that I would like to be a Mail Bagger myself.

Damariscotta is a small town, and I live near it on a big farm; we had nine ducks this summer, and two little pigs and they are so cunning. I have two pet dogs; one is a Chinese poodle, and she is 16 years old. Her name is Daisy. My other dog is a fox terrier. She is 3 years old and we call her Nancy.

I have read the Quarterly Lessons ever since I was able to read.

I should like to hear from a girl from a western state. I enjoy all outdoor sports and love to read. I am 11 years old.

I know a man who went on the Arctic Expedition with MacMillan, the explorer. His name is Charles Sewell.

Mary B.

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and I would like to correspond with someone in Boston. I live on Magnolia Bluff, where I can see the ships in the Sound. I can see the fleet come in I could see them from our front porch. They were so pretty the night they were all lit up.

I attend Sunday School at Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist. I like to read Snobs and the Mail Bag, and enjoyed the story of The Musical Box very much.

[Will you please send in your full name, Dixie?—Ed.]

Evanson, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor and the Mail Bag very much. I love Snobs and Waddles for they always seem so happy.

I am 8 years old. I had a fine time at camp this summer. The cottage I slept in was called the "Early Bird" cottage. I was a swimmer, and horseback riding. We came home in a big boat called the Puritan.

While we were there we had Sunday school and Wednesday evening meeting, just as we do at home.

Frank H.

Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 8 years old. I would like to correspond with Margaret T., whose letter was published on The Children's Page of the Monitor on September 1st, or with any other girl my age.

I like to read about Snobs and Waddles, and the Mail Bag and Milly-Molly-Mandy and other stories. I live in the country and in the summer I play at my camp from morning till night. In winter I go to school and when I come home I play until it is time to go to bed.

Betty D.

Uvalde, Texas

Dear Editor:

This year I start to school. Texas children cannot start to public school until they are 7 years old.

Every night Mother reads Snobs, The Sunset Story and the Mail Bag to my sister and me. Also she reads Waddles and other things in the Monitor to us. Pretty soon I can read them myself.

Mother says that the Monitor is her magazine and there were no newspaper. It is our story book.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School here in our pretty little church.

[We hope that this will be the first of many happy school years, Reitha.—Ed.]

Redondo Beach, Calif.

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. We went up to Sequoia National Park this year and fed the little deer from our hands and saw the giant redwoods.

The National Air Races were held back of our house. The planes went so fast and looked so pretty when a number of them were flying at once. The field was all lit up at night and there were so many automobiles parked there that one could hardly ride along at all.

I'm so glad, for I love school. I am 8 years old and in the A3. I should love to hear from some little girl anywhere.

Virginia S.

[A very happy new term to you, Virginia.—Ed.]

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:

Lester A. Larchmont, N. Y.
John W. Havana, Cuba
John Nick, Falls City, Neb.
Josephine C. Rochester, N. Y.
Suzanne A.

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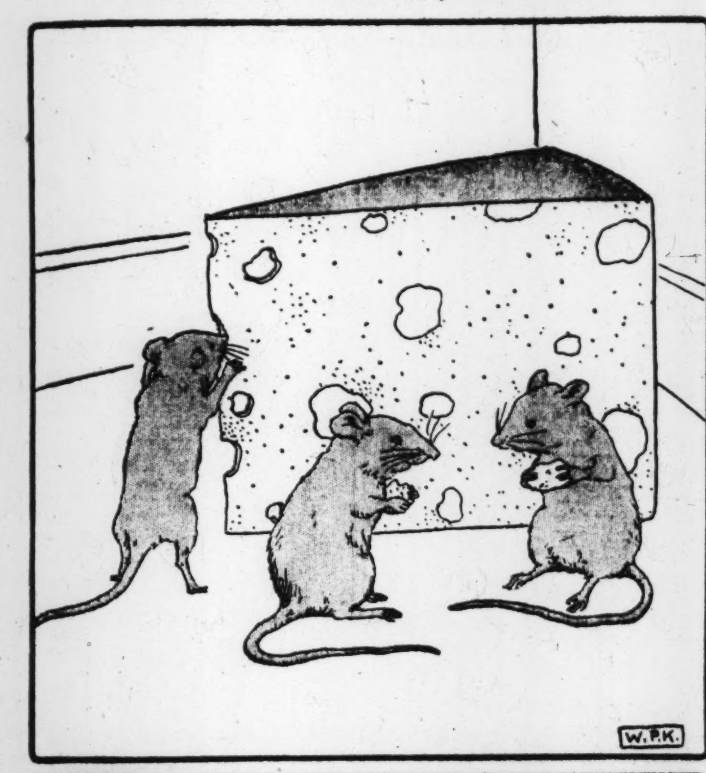
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

London-Paris Call
The first telephone conversation by submarine cable between London and Paris was made in 1891 by the (then) Prince of Wales and President Carnot.

Los Angeles Courier-Journal: When youth calls to youth it makes a lot of extra business for the telephone company.



"WALKING STONES"
When distributed on a level surface, "walking stones," found in Nevada, travel themselves of every vibration and move toward a common center. This is said to be due to lodestone or magnetic iron in them.

Los Angeles Times: Small families are essential. Think of an old-fashioned family waiting on an electric toaster.

Rotogravure
The rotogravure process was invented in Vienna by Karl Kiletsch and perfected in Lancaster, Eng., in 1895.

Ohio State Journal: The paper towel isn't so bad and you dry off anyway after a while.

Electrical Capacity
The electrical generating capacity of the United States in 1926 had increased from 14,280,000 to 23,840,000 kilowatts in five years.

Los Angeles Courier-Journal: The farm belt is attached to both political machines at this stage of the campaign.

Neap Tides
"Neap" tides are low tides which occur in the beginning of the second and fourth quarters of the moon.

Arkansas Gazette: Urban top floor apartments were supposed to be quiet, and then along came the airplane.

Cabral
Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, is accredited with having discovered Brazil in 1500.

Portland Oregonian: A resident of Henry Ford's "museum village" could hardly avoid feeling a close kinship to a goldfish.

"Big Ben"
London's "Big Ben" takes 38 seconds to strike 12 o'clock.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in a Box Appearing in This Issue.

1. How many Italian nationals are residing in the United States?—*World's Great Capitals.*
2. What three countries are ruled by women?—*Odds and Ends.*
3. What early colonial town is being restored by John D. Rockefeller Jr.?—*Antiques Page.*
4. What is "the cream that rises on the milk of human kindness"?—*Sayings.*
5. Who is the "most privileged person in London"?—*Home Forum.*
6. May one refer to the period of the Olympic Games as an "Olympiad"?—*Word a Day.*
7. In what country is the Japanese garden idea being adopted?—*House and Garden.*
8. How many horses are required to pull as much as does an elephant?—*Random Ramblings.*
9. Whom did the New York World favor for President in 1920?—*Editorial.*
10. When did the first Kodak appear?—*Odds and Ends.*

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Unanimous

This word gives one a feeling of harmony, for it very distinctly tells us at a glance that the group is of one mind.

The Latin *unus* means one, and *animus*, mind. Herein, of course, is a sermon, for in reality the manifestation of the one mind by all of God's children cannot result otherwise than in harmonious co-operation and agreement—oneness of purpose.

Unanimous, as generally conceived, implies that, although the same views or sentiments may not have been held by all regarding every particular of a case under discussion, the consent of all has been obtained to carry over the issue and the outcome is agreeable and backed by every person present.

While the noun unanimity stresses the third syllable, *u-na-nim-i-ty*, the adjective *u-na-nim-ous* is accented on the second. *U* sounds as in *unite*, as in *un*, as in *un*, as in *un*.

"Prohibition should be the unanimous desire of our people."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Bruce Barton: "Because she stirred people up to think who had never taken it into their head to think before," Mme. de Staël was banished from France by Napoleon. He could banish her but he could not stop the thinking; it broke him."

Dr. James C. Reid: "It is one thing for a fraternal order to keep a copy of the Bible lying open on its altar, but it is another thing for its membership to remember that one of its fundamental precepts is 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.'"

Henry Ford: "The old science of government as practiced by politicians is a thing of the past. The new science of government calls for engineers—social engineers."

R. L. Putnam: "The airplane already has expanded the effective trade and distribution circle from five miles to 300."

C. T. Davis: "If the talking movies are successful we shall have to go home for our naps."

A Thought for Today

IT is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong, but it is a better thing to be beloved by many friends.—EURIPIDES

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Roughie

ONCE upon a time there was a postman who lived in the country. His work was to take letters and parcels every morning from village post offices to the big general post office in the nearest town. He had a long way to travel each day, so he bought a bicycle, and even then he was not home until late in the evening.

One night he was cycling home in the dark, when he heard a little crying noise, away somewhere across the fields. Now it was raining fast, and he was very wet and anxious to get home, but being a kind-hearted man, he set his bicycle by the hedge, and taking his lamp, he climbed over the gate and walked through a plowed field.

All the time the crying was getting louder, until it seemed quite near, so he stopped and moved his lamp all around, and what do you think he saw? Why, a tiny puppy, lying in the mud! When he put down his hand and stroked him, the puppy stopped crying, wagged his little stump of a tail and licked the kind hand. So the postman tucked him under his coat and was soon riding home again.

When they reached home the first thing to do was to give the little pup a bath, and when this was done, the postman said, "Now let me see what sort of a doggie I've found," and there stood a white, shaggy terrier, with black shiny eyes, full of mischief. "Well, you are a beauty," he said. "I think you'd better stay with me, and because of your shaggy coat I shall call you Roughie." So after a good supper Roughie slept on the rug, and from that night he and his master were the best of friends.

Every morning when the postman took out his bicycle Roughie was ready to start too, and though at first he had to be carried a good part of the way, he soon grew big and strong enough to keep up and run all the way. One morning it was so dark that the postman overslept, and when he first looked at his clock it was just time to start. How he scrambled into his clothes and ran down stairs! There was no time for breakfast, no time even to play with Roughie, only time to say, "Sorry, doggie, can't take you this morning," and off he rode.

Among the letters at the first post office was a "registered" one—that means it was a very important letter, so the sender had paid extra money to be sure of its safety. It had a big blue cross and a letter "R" marked on it. "I must take care of that," said the postman.

As he hurried out of the office, whom should he see but Roughie! How he had run to catch up to his master! "Oh, Roughie, I'm sorry," said the postman, "but I really can't stop for you today," and, riding off as fast as ever he could, he managed

to collect all his letters, and arrived at the general post office just in time. "I have a registered letter here," he said to the clerk, as he emptied his bag. All the letters fell onto the table—but there was no big one with a blue cross and a letter "R." He felt in every corner of his bag, he shook it, and turned it inside out, and the other men hunted on the floor and down the passages, but no registered letter was there.

He had hurried so much that he had dropped it. Everyone was terribly upset, for it is bad enough for a postman to lose any letter, but to lose a registered letter is dreadful! "Well, I must go and own up to the chief," he was saying, when they heard a scratching at the door. One of the men opened it, and in bounced Roughie. In his mouth was a letter with a blue cross and a big "R" on it! He had tried so hard to keep up with the bicycle, and failed, but seeing the letter on the road he had thought, "This must be out of my master's bag." So here he was! How glad everyone felt, and how they praised and petted him, while he barked and wagged his tail.

When all the work was done and it was time to return home, Roughie was taken to a shop in the town and a beautiful collar was bought for him. It had a little silver plate on it, on which was engraved his name and address. So Roughie belonged to the postman for keeps, and both master and dog were thoroughly satisfied.

Shut-Eye Drawing

All you need for this fun-making game is pencil and paper; you can play it at any time and in any place. Take your pencil and draw just the outline of some animal, but without eyes, nose, or tail. Now shut your eyes tight and say how near you can get to putting the missing parts in their correct places on your drawing. The more players there are, the funnier it will be when you compare efforts.

When you are tired of doing this with animals, try filling in the door, window, and roof of a house; or the wheels and funnel of a railway engine. You will find this great fun.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

It rained and rained this morning so I had to miss my usual morning tour around the neighborhood.

Then I looked out again to see what the weather was like, and the rain was coming down harder than ever!

My goodness! I said to Spence, "Now what can I do? I don't want to sleep all day!" "Oh, she said," just be patient—you'll find something to do after a while."

And she was right—Mrs. Simpson had some callers and I had a dandy time helping her entertain them!

In Lighter Vein

The Correction

"At Bermuda," narrated the husband, "we hired one of the glass-bottomed boats from which one could see the brilliantly colored fish lying on the bottom of the ocean. 'Lying,' gently corrected his wife. 'Not a bit of it! Really, it's the truth!'"



Shushful Suitor: "Er—what is the least a wife can do with?"
Modern Miss: "The most her husband can give her!"

Who Is Right?

A tourist in England lunched at an old-fashioned farm one day. The ham was very good, and the son of the house passed the plate for more. "More 'am, dad," he said. The farmer frowned at him. "Don't say 'am, son. Say 'am."

"I said 'am," said the young man. "You said 'am!" roared the farmer. "Am's what it should be. 'Am, not 'am."

In the middle of the discussion the farmer's wife turned the guest and said with an indignant little laugh:

"They both think they're sayin' 'am, sir."—*Exchange.*

An Artistic Background

"The Fayetteville School of Fine and Applied Arts" is the name given to a new art school to be opened here within a week by E. C. Aumick. Mr. Aumick has been engaged in commercial art for some time, having had charge of the painting of signs on the trash boxes recently placed on the sidewalks on the square in big towns and in Sauer. Fayetteville Democrat, quoted in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Believed in Signs

Mother: "Jimmy, did you get that loaf of bread I sent you?"
Jimmy: "No. The store was closed."

Mother: "What, closed at this hour of the day?"
Jimmy: "Sure. There was a sign on the door that said 'Home Baking.'"

A Mouthful

"Why didn't you answer me, Bobby, when I called to you?"
"I couldn't mummy; I had a peppermint in my speech."—*Bystander.*

Not Frequented

Mother: "Where shall we hide Bobby's gift?"
Father: "Oh, just put it behind the washstand."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hoover and the Pets

HERBERT HOOVER doesn't have many pets of his own, but he fully understands how much they mean to others.

While the Mississippi flood was at its height, and his whole attention was riveted on the task of assisting thousands of refugees, a soldier came into his temporary office.

"What are we gonna do with these dogs, Mr. Secretary?" he asked.

"What dogs do you mean?" asked Hoover.

"Why, a lot of these refugees have brought dogs with them, and some have cats, too," replied the soldier.

"We'll take care of them, and good care," Hoover announced. "Those people haven't saved much. If any of them have pets—dogs, cats, or elephants—let them keep them and take care of them. Have some of the refugees build corrals with runways for the dogs."

"A few of them have canaries," the soldier began.

"All right," said Uncle Sam's emergency man, and turning to his secretary. "Order some bird seed, and if it is not on the regulation list, charge it to me."

On the Dining Car

A MOTHER took her little son into the dining car of the train, where, for reasons of economy she ordered a simple meal. When time came for dessert, she indicated to the waiter that what she had ordered was sufficient. Evidently perceiving her reason, the steward stepped up and asked if he might serve them some peaches and cream, saying that since they were nearing the end of the route, they might be wasted. No charge was made, says the contributor from Miss H. B. H., Cleveland, O., and this additional to their meal, and the spontaneous kindness which prompted it have been a pleasant memory.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A "Hush! Hush!" Campaign

IT IS a queer presidential contest. Leaders on both sides are denouncing what they term the "whispering campaign," despite the fact that the issues involved are being discussed as through megaphones by the interested and sometimes excited electorate. If there is any whispering, it proceeds from the caution of the wise men who think they are conducting the controversy. Secretary Work says "Hush! Hush!" every time anybody, unless it be Mrs. Willebrandt, tries to talk frankly and vigorously on prohibition, or anyone except Senator Borah takes a fling at Tammany Hall. On the other side, Mr. Raskob and his cohorts try to keep as much as possible immigration and prohibition out of the official campaign, except when Governor Smith breaks away and illuminates the horizon with his fiery discussion of the latter topic.

The politician in a position of authority is always overcautious, and the men who are at the head of the two national committees today are so afraid that some possible friend may be alienated that they strive to keep all truly controversial topics out of the discussion as conducted by authorized speakers. But the game of suppression does not work. Happily there are innumerable speakers not "authorized." Everywhere west of the Hudson and north of the borough of the Bronx, Tammany is a distinct issue in this campaign. Voters of the West and the South thoroughly understand what Tammany domination has meant in New York City, and to the Democratic Party in the State of New York. They do not propose to let the Tiger into the White House. In the South such Democratic leaders as are still loyal to the party are trying to impress upon voters the theory that in the dark days of reconstruction the Tammany representatives in Congress were always friendly to southern interests. It is a curious reflection upon the way in which campaigns are conducted that the attack on Tammany should be soft-pedaled by the leaders, while the defenders of New York's famous machine should be given a free hand to describe the Tiger as a mild and domesticated beast.

The prohibition issue might well be pressed with more vigor by other speakers than Mrs. Willebrandt and Senator Borah. Every reporter who attends the meetings addressed by these speakers, and every correspondent who travels throughout the debatable land of politics, bears testimony that it is upon this issue that the people of the United States fix most closely their attention. Governor Smith at Milwaukee delivered himself of what is supposed to be the authoritative statement of the Democratic position on this issue, but what was in fact merely an evasion except in so far as it promised to substitute state option for the measure of prohibition which now exists. With the exception of the Governor, Democratic speakers are saying little on the subject.

It is one of the eccentricities of American politics that in few presidential campaigns are issues sharply joined. Seldom can it be said, as it was in 1896, for example, that the dominant issue had been fully debated and the decision was final. Only in so far as the voters themselves break away from the limitations placed upon the discussions by the campaign managers do we get a sharp discussion of the issues involved. It is apparent in this campaign that the prohibition law will not be downed by any amount of managerial caution. It is further apparent that in those sections of the country where it has the most importance, the question of the onward stride of the Tammany Tiger does engage the thoughts of electors and will affect their action at the polls. It would be better if in the few weeks yet remaining of the campaign the heads of the two national committees would recognize what is really interesting the people and cease the attempt to divert their attention into other channels.

A Constructive Warrior

NO GREATER service has been performed in the cause of peace than by those generals of the recent war who, when their active military duties were over, denounced all war as a crime and joined the crusade for its extermination. The unselfishness of such action is not always realized. Tradition had established that the successful general, on laying down his command, should be received by a grateful people with open arms and placed in the gallery of heroes as a perpetual example of the highest national virtues. The heroes of the Great War have never sought nor been given the full reward that tradition prescribes. On the contrary, they have in most cases denounced the medium in which they have risen to greatness, and henceforth, it would appear, the war hero must be regarded not as the symbol of military glory, but as the self-denying performer of a thankless task in the service of his country.

If any general emerged from the Great War with a record of exploits presenting warfare in its brightest colors, it was Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, who comes to the United States to attend the convention of the American Legion in San Antonio, Tex. The campaign, late in 1917, in which Lord Allenby drove the

Turks out of Jerusalem and opened Palestine for a Zionist state, and the still more spectacular dash to Aleppo in the following autumn, that brought the final surrender of the Turks, combined some of the romance of the early crusades with that rapid resourceful cavalry work that to the British people has long possessed a peculiar glamour. But far from parading his achievement, Lord Allenby, on the completion of his service, passed quietly to the constructive task of placing Britain's relations with Egypt on a workable basis, and now as he arrives in New York to receive a hearty American welcome his first words are to the effect that growing confidence as between the nations is greatly improving the outlook for peace.

The United States has definitely set its face in the direction of peace, but it does not on that account forget to pay tribute to the man who was called upon by his country in time of emergency to undertake a work of heavy responsibility, and proved more than equal to his task. Neither does it fail to recognize in such a man talents that may be as effectively turned to other work of an equally responsible, though less warlike, nature.

The Northern Rail Merger

THE proposed consolidation of the several railways commonly referred to as the "Hill Roads" is entering upon its final stage with the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at which the railroads, state commissioners and other interveners are presenting their oral arguments for and against the merger. In grouping together the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways with their present auxiliaries, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, a combined system of 27,000 miles of line, with a total valuation of \$1,810,000,000, would be created. Such a company would own the largest route mileage of any railroad in the world and would have one of the largest capitalizations.

The unification plan contemplates the grouping of the two "Northers" into a company to be known as the Great Northern Pacific, which would acquire by lease the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Spokane road, while the Burlington would remain as at present, with its control vested in the parent corporation through ownership of most of its capital stock. The plan is, essentially, the same as that advanced twenty-five years ago by James J. Hill, and which was declared illegal because of the anti-trust laws at that time.

Opinion differs widely as to the merits of the present merger, although there is a general consensus that regardless of its advantages or otherwise, it has small chance of winning the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission until a general plan for consolidating all roads shall have been agreed upon or until a change in the law respecting the approval of rail mergers shall have been enacted.

In behalf of the consolidation, it is claimed that economies of \$10,000,000 a year will be realized through rerouting of traffic over the shortest lines, unification of terminals, standardization of equipment, greater purchasing power, increased amount of manufacturing of equipment by the roads themselves, and elimination of duplicate facilities. Shippers could, conceivably, benefit by more favorable rates, it is intimated.

Objectors to the merger aver that most of these factors could be achieved under existing laws and without consolidation. They also contend that local railroad pay rolls will be affected, that with the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific left alone in the Northwest it would create an "unbalanced" competition, that certain cities would lose a volume of traffic which now is routed through their districts, and that the unification should await a general rail merger plan. Admitting the merit of the views expressed by both sides, it would appear that so gigantic a merger warrants more careful consideration than has been possible in the year since the proposal was first launched, and that railway consolidating is too momentous a step to be entered into rashly or hastily.

To Check Speculation

DELIBERATIONS of American bankers, meeting in convention at Philadelphia, directed the public's attention again to the question of speculation in securities. The opinion was rather generally expressed that this is the one uncertain factor in the present rather prosperous condition of the country. Congressman Louis T. McFadden, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, in an address before the bankers, declared that the Federal Reserve System should gain control over the call money market and thereby create a means whereby stock speculations can be regulated. He expressed an opinion that has been entertained in many quarters and one that has in one form or another been definitely outlined by some of the leading bankers of the country. In line with the trend of thought was the recommendation only recently made that the Federal Reserve Banks be permitted to deal in the securities of states and municipalities as well as the securities of the Federal Government.

When the Federal Reserve Act was established during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, the question of the eligibility of bonds and shares as security for loans was fully discussed. It was then the intention of the framers of the law to prevent any such loans coming up for rediscussion. The intent was to mobilize the banking reserves of the country so that accommodation could be given to the current commercial needs. Definite restrictions were included in the law to prevent any aid being extended to investments. Only after the outbreak of war was this modified in the least and then, when the need for borrowing on the part of the Government increased so rapidly, the open market provisions were defined so that the Federal Reserve Banks could deal in federal bonds. That has proved a valuable adjunct to the law and enabled the banks more definitely to regulate the supply of credit to the Government.

If the Federal Reserve System is to be permitted to enter "Wall Street," it will be necessary to determine in advance the purposes for which this is done. Will it be the intention of the

Federal Reserve System to dictate to the stock market an opinion as to what speculation should be permitted, or will it be for the purpose of extending accommodation to American corporations seeking needed capital? A similar issue arose in connection with commercial credits when the Federal Reserve System was first organized. Bankers were inclined to believe that it would be reposing in the hands of a small group of men the power to say who should receive credit and who should not. Inasmuch as discriminations have not resulted in the original case, may it not be taken as adequate proof that discriminations will not result when plans are drafted to regulate the call money market?

It is pretty generally agreed that wild speculation in the stock market is of no particular benefit to the corporations whose securities are involved therein. It is of no benefit to the banking fraternity, nor does it make any particularly profitable use of the national credit. Only those involved in the speculative movement are inclined to voice a defense. Judging from the opinions expressed at the Philadelphia convention of the American bankers, the stock speculators are likely to be overruled in the present instance. Agitation for an extension of the powers of the Federal Reserve Banks to permit of a regulation of call money is growing too insistent. Something will sooner or later be done about it.

An Aid to Reforestation

CONSERVATIONISTS often lament the rapidity with which great forest areas in the United States are being depleted or destroyed by lumber companies. In the rapid deforestation of vast tracts of land they see a distinct menace to future welfare. It is only natural that they should condemn the ruthless swiftness of the sawmill's onslaught.

Yet the very rapidity of logging operations is due in some measure to the laws of certain states. The lumber business has become a quick-moving, swift-slashing industry partly under legal compulsion. The timber owner, finding that his trees are subject to heavy taxation while they stand, not unnaturally decides to fell them as rapidly as possible. With every swing of the ax his fiscal burden is reduced. Small wonder that the process of "lumbering" becomes anything but a lumbering process! Nor is the owner inclined to replant trees, when to do so will simply result in higher taxes over a long period. Seventy-five years is not too long a time in which to reforest a cut-over area. Three-quarters of a century of added taxes!

To remedy this situation, it is proposed to substitute for a yearly tax upon standing or growing timber a single tax at the time of cutting. In other words, the owner is to be taxed, not for letting his timber grow, but for cutting it. That the result would be a marked conservation in timber resources and an impetus to reforestation can hardly be doubted. The proposal should recommend itself to the legislators of the states and of the Union.

The Baked Bean of Tradition

ATTEMPTS are being made to explode the long-cherished tradition that baked beans originated among the Pilgrims in the early days of New England. The latest allegation is that baked beans were first served in Russia a century before the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock.

History does not definitely record when the baked bean came into popular favor, and it undoubtedly would be useless even to attempt to trace its origin. It is sufficient to note that it became the general practice of the early New Englanders to bake a pot of beans for regular Saturday night and Sunday morning consumption, and rarely, if ever, was there a violation of this practice even among "the best people."

Beans have had a long and varied career in the history of civilization. They have been used for food from time immemorial. There are all kinds of beans—the French or kidney bean, the Lima or duffin bean, the Mungo, Soy and Soga bean, the locust or carob bean, the sword or saber bean, the Egyptian or sacred bean, the buck-bean and the bean caper. But there is only one bona fide baked bean, and New Englanders will continue to insist, despite any and all statements to the contrary, that it was born and bred in New England, picked over in mother's apron every Friday night, put "asok" until Saturday morning, united with a generous portion of salt pork, and placed in a hot brick oven for ten or twelve hours of strict seclusion.

Beans may have been "baked," undoubtedly were "baked," in Russia. They may have been "baked" in ancient Egypt; possibly in the days of China's earliest civilization. Even the primitive man may have developed the "bean" and the "bake" and brought them together, but the "pot of baked beans" as compounded in New England is, and will be a distinctive New England product.

Editorial Notes

"Lost Rivers" are not uncommon. One in New Hampshire has become popular because of its scenic beauty and the delight tourists find in tracing its course through underground channels and among queer-shaped boulders. Staffordshire, Eng., reports that the course of the River Hamps remains a mystery. Apparently another "lost river" has been found.

A box of fancy western grapes has been presented to President Coolidge, but our guess is that a bunch of purple-dusted Concord plucked from a vine on the sun-washed side of a Vermont barn would taste about as good as anything else to him.

American business men, turning more and more to arbitration for the settlement of commercial differences, are attending a fine school wherein to learn the best method of meeting international differences.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who has already made his mark in the world, flew from Chicago to St. Louis to register, and will make another mark in that city when he votes there on Nov. 6.

Owners are looking forward to the day when the gearless, clutchless motorcar will be followed by the gasless car.

The Birth of the Young P. E. N.

LOOKING round at the diners at a P. E. N. Club dinner recently, I thought: "What a pity there are not more young members!" And then I remembered that the first condition of admission to the P. E. N. was that one had arrived at a status described as "of recognized standing in literature," and was fain to admit that youth and "recognized standing" rarely went together.

It must have been then that the bright idea of a young P. E. N. burst upon me; an association, that is, of young writers who have not attained the honor of recognition, who have not, perhaps, had any of their work published, but who nevertheless are sincere writers.

I presented the idea to Mrs. Dawson Scott who founded the P. E. N., and she welcomed the thought of a grandchild with joy. Then I tackled Mr. Galsworthy, the president, who was just as keen in his enthusiasm, if more moderate in the expression of it. The executive committee was amused and skeptical, but willing to let me take on this new task.

There remained but the Young Writers themselves to find and convince. Some of them I knew already, and was, in fact, expecting to meet a couple of them in the neighborhood of the London Day Training College. When I did so I broached the subject.

"But isn't the P. E. N. a dining club?" asked one of them, with an inadequately concealed sniff.

"Not only a dining club," I said gently.

"I'm not in the least interested in social meetings," she continued; and

"Nor am I," said the other Young Writer, who was willing to admit, however, that the P. E. N. had other functions than feasting.

"After all," I explained, "the easiest way to bring writers together is by inviting them to break bread together."

"Yes," they agreed, mildly. But they were willing to come and discuss the matter with me on some unfixed date.

Fortune brought a couple of Cambridge undergraduates my way; I besieged them and awakened their interest in the idea. They were a little vague concerning the functions of a Young P. E. N., but accepted my invitation to talk over the idea.

My first enthusiast was a young Estonian writer, a student at Oxford, who saw the point of an international association of young writers with the utmost clarity and became a propagandist at once. So I asked him to come along also.

And now it looked as if things were coming my way. I went to one of Miss Ursula Greville's recitals and stayed on to a party in her studio. A young man with a keen eye and an electrical manner, brandishing a facsimile score of one of George Antheil's more extreme compositions and a book by Ezra Pound, asked me, without other introduction:

"Are you interested in modern music?"

"Rather," I replied, "anything modern!"

Something told me that this was my man and I wasn't going to miss any chances. Within half an hour I had

impressed him by the extent of my knowledge and the depths of my wisdom. To him George Antheil was but a name and a reputation: I had actually heard Antheil play his own compositions! To him the suppressed Russian film "Potemkin" was a legend and a forbidden paradise: I had actually seen it, uncut, in the Piscator Theater in Berlin, El Dorado of all modernists in the theater world, was to him merely a newspaper reference: I had actually been present at the dress rehearsal there of Toller's "Hoppla, wir leben!" which I had since—wonder of wonders—translated.

Needless to say, it was not difficult to enthuse that young man about the Young P. E. N. I invited him to come along, too, and see me, and a few days later he wrote to say that he would bring three other young writers with him.

A call at the offices of the National Union of Students secured another young writer for my party and two others whom he brought with him; and a casual reference to the subject was responsible for roping in Gorton and Newham.

Thus it was that on Sunday, July 1, instead of the half-dozen diffident young literary aspirants whom I had expected to come to talk the matter over with me, something like thirty turned up. I need not have feared shyness. So many different types, all with strong convictions, so much youth, and so much vitality, could not easily be repressed. It was the noisiest party I've ever attended and it seemed a pity to break the flow of talk by anything so commonplace as a speech; but I had to get the business through and should never have such a good opportunity again.

I told them what the idea was: to start a section of the English P. E. N. for young writers, aspiring to publication or in the first stages of publication; absolutely international and indeed subject to the general character of the P. E. N. (the "fountain P. E. N." as a wit presently named the parent body, having objected to my label, "the P. E. N. proper," as savouring of Puritanism!). The age limit suggested was twenty-nine.

"But nobody writes anything worth writing before twenty-nine," objected one serious maiden from Cambridge.

"What about Beverley Nichols?" from one quarter.

"And Noel Coward?" from another quarter.

"And Keats?" from another.

That question settled so conclusively, there seemed no others that aroused difficulties. By a process of talking the matter over, generally and privately, everybody had spontaneously come to the conclusion that a Young P. E. N. was a consummation devoutly to be wished. Nine nominations for a provisional committee were made. The committee thus appointed gathered together in an adjoining room. The first committee meeting was fixed for a few days later; it has since met, framed its rules, fixed its first functions and made provision for infinite expansion.

And thus the Young P. E. N. came into being. H. O.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

AN EDUCATIONAL film that has aroused more than the usual share of popular interest here depicts the habits and tribal customs of the Swans, an isolated little people who dwell in the very heart of the Caucasus Mountains, surrounded on every side by lofty ramparts of cliffs. In Swantia almost every man's house is his castle in the most literal sense of the phrase: for a lofty turret, designed for purposes of defense, is one of the most striking features of Swantia architecture. In the roomy interiors of the houses, stalls for domestic animals are built into the walls, while an oven in the middle of the floor bakes the rough bread of the mountaineers. The high mountain peaks visible from Swantia are wilder and grander in outline than the Alps; and this year a considerable number of visitors, including a few of the Americans who have come to Russia this summer, will enter the little mountain country. Despite their long isolation from the outside world, the Swans are quite hospitable to foreigners; and during the last few years some modern innovations, in the shape of improved bridges and roads, have begun to make their way in these mountain fastnesses.

The system of social insurance which covers the majority of the Russian city population was thus far left the peasants almost entirely untouched. In order to obtain insurance benefits, one must belong to a trade union, and very few peasants are enrolled in unions. However, a decree has just been issued, providing that destitute peasants of both sexes, on reaching the age of sixty-five, shall receive a pension of fifty rubles a year. Over 250,000 peasants will benefit by this enactment in the first year, and it is planned to extend the system in later years until all old peasants who are freed from the agricultural tax on account of their poverty will benefit by it.

The Moscow opera houses opened their doors unusually early this year, the first performances being given about the middle of August. A party of some 400 Latin-Ameri-

can tourists, whose itinerary in Europe included a few days in Leningrad and Moscow, attended the opening performance of Vasilenko's ballet, "The Red Poppy," at the State Opera House here. During the brief stay of these tourists Spanish excluded English as dominant language in the lobbies of the Grand Hotel, the chief rendezvous for Russia's foreign visitors.

Explorers in the Taman Peninsula, which juts into the Black Sea opposite the Crimea, have found the remains of an old Greek theater. This discovery arouses special interest in archaeological circles, because such theaters have hitherto been found only in Greece itself and in Italy. Greek colonies were scattered all along the northern and eastern coasts of the Black Sea in ancient times; and the Taman Theater affords another proof that the colonists habitually brought with them the culture and customs of their native country.

The Spartakiade, or workers' sport competition, now proceeding in Moscow, has attracted large crowds of spectators. Over 600 foreign athletes arrived for the contests, which attracted about 6500 participants from all parts of the Soviet Union. Besides the usual track and field sports the program of the Spartakiade (so named in honor of the insurgent leader of the Roman gladiators, Spartacus), has included a football tournament, a boat carnival with bright nocturnal illuminations on the Moscow River, and an evening of national dances, performed by representatives of the various races in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government has established a committee to direct and supervise the exploration of the arctic regions. Russia possesses more arctic territory than any other power, and many savants are inclined to believe that closer acquaintance with the meteorological conditions of the Far North will be of substantial benefit in forecasting the weather. One of the first tasks of the new committee will be to install observatories in Franz Josef Land, Northern Land, and Nova Zembla.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself responsible for opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The True Meaning of the Verb "Defend"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your column of Editorial Notes on September 21 I noticed a reference to the verb "defend" as used in the oath of office taken by the President of the United States.

According to Webster "defend" means "to guard from any possible attack." Has Governor Smith done this in the past? Can he honestly say that he has guarded from any attack whatsoever in word, feeling, or act the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States?

I am glad The Christian Science Monitor "dares to take the side of right" and wish to support it for its position on the side of the highest good we know at present.

Cincinnati, O. BLANCHÉ MACBRIDE.

The Ivory Tower

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How does the Ivory Tower come to be used as a symbol of the artist's reticence? The question has been asked often enough, and the writer is simply suggesting a new answer.

The image is obviously Oriental, and it calls to thought a picture like the following: Here and there, the clustering blossoms of the orange or the nectarine, lay like foam upon the verdant sea. Minarets, as white as ivory, shot up like fairy towers among the groves; and purple mosque-domes, tipped with the golden crescent, gave the only sign that a city lay bowered beneath these rich plantations.

A similar picture is given by Josephus, who says that the numerous towers of Jerusalem were for largeness, beauty and strength beyond all that were in the habitable earth; they were of white marble, each stone was twenty-five feet in length, ten in breadth, and five in depth; these stones were so exactly united to one another, that each tower looked like one entire rock of white marble.

This is the picture. The symbol arose from a quaint interpretation of the Song of Songs, vii: 4. "Thy neck is a tower of ivory." Thus sang the ancient Hebrew poet, but the medieval commentators sought and found an allegory. "The neck of the bride is called an ivory tower (turre eburnea), because the preachers of the church are

lofty through contemplation and strong through the exercise of good works and precious because of divine wisdom." Thus wrote Gregory the Great (540-604) in his "Exposition of the Canticle of Canticles." This little-known work can be found in Volume 79 of Migne's great collection of the Latin Fathers.

The Ivory Tower was, first of all, a poet's image borrowed from a familiar figure of the Orient, then a medieval allegory, and it is now a figure used by critics, who are possibly unaware that they are indebted to a Hebrew poet of the distant past.

Cambridge, Mass. HERMANN STYLES FICKE.

"Shall Bananas Be Taxed?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Please allow me space to commend you for the editorial entitled "Shall Bananas Be Taxed?" The logical view you have taken in this matter is worthy of more than passing notice.

Jamaica is an agricultural country. Bananas are the largest exported product, the amount shipped last year being over 21,000,000 stems, the greater portion going to the United States, thereby bringing a fair degree of prosperity to the island. For the year ending March 31, 1928, the total exports of the island were approximately over \$40,000,000, and the imports between \$42,000,000 and \$44,000,000; three-fifths of the imports came from the United States, so in spite of being a British colony, the island today is a better market for the United States than for Great Britain. Some of the largest items of importation are automobiles, shoes and hardware.

On the other hand the United Fruit Company, which has developed the banana trade to such a high degree, is a Yankee enterprise, the stocks of this company ranking with the best investments of the country.

Bananas have a distinctive flavor all their own, and if by virtue of this, there is a growing demand in the market, the domestic fruit growers are not justified in resenting this, for I hardly think a banana could be a good substitute for an apple, or vice versa. So I trust the legislators will give this question ample thought, and as the old adage goes, "Live and let live." ERIC L. JACKSON, Boston, Mass.